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Abstracts produced by
Michèle Boin, Katrien Polman,
Tineke Sommeling, Marlene C.A. Van Doorn

EDITORIAL POLICY

African Studies Abstracts Online provides an overview of articles from periodicals and edited works on sub-Saharan Africa in the field of the social sciences and the humanities available in the library of the African Studies Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands.

New features

Following recommendations from a survey among subscribers to the *ASA Online* mailing list in 2008/09, various improvements have been made to *ASA Online*. The navigation and search facilities have been enhanced and a link to full text has been included when available.

It is now possible to navigate within *ASA Online* directly

- from the table of contents to the corresponding page
- from an entry number in the subject and author indexes to the page where the bibliographic description and abstract can be found
- from the country name in the geographical index to the corresponding section of the abstracts and from the entry number to the page containing the bibliographic description and abstract
- from the bibliographic description via the ASCLink to the full text of an article or publication if available (subject to access restrictions)

Another new feature is the inclusion of descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus for each entry. Each descriptor is linked to a search query in the online catalogue of the ASC library.

Coverage

ASA Online covers edited works (up to 60 in each issue) and journals in the field of African studies. Some 240 journals are systematically scanned. Just over half are English-language journals, just under a quarter are French, and the rest are German, Afrikaans, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese. Some 40 percent of the journals are published in Africa. Newspapers and weeklies, popular magazines, current affairs bulletins, statistical digests, directories, annual reports and newsletters are not scanned.

Articles from journals published in Africa and from leading Africanist journals published outside the continent are provided with abstracts. Articles from other journals, including journals on North Africa, are catalogued and indexed without abstracts. All articles are included in the online catalogue of the ASC Library at <http://opc-ascl.oclc.org/DB=3/LNG=EN/>

To be selected for abstracting/indexing an article must be at least three to four pages long and have been published in the past two years. In a few cases, an article may be excluded on the grounds of subject if this is marginal to the ASC library's collection profile. Articles in the field of literature dealing with only one work are normally not selected. This also applies to purely descriptive articles

EDITORIAL POLICY

covering current political/economic developments, which could be expected to become quickly outdated. Review articles and book reviews are not covered.

Contents and arrangement

ASA Online is published four times a year. Each issue contains up to 400 entries, numbered sequentially and arranged geographically according to the broad regions of Africa: Northeast, West, West Central, East, Southeast Central and Southern Africa, and the Indian Ocean islands. There is also a general section for entries whose scope extends beyond Africa, as well as sections dealing with Africa and with sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Within the regional sections, entries are arranged by country, and within each country, alphabetically according to author. Entries covering two countries appear twice, once under each country heading. Entries covering three or more countries are generally classified under the relevant regional heading.

Each entry provides a bibliographic description together with English-language descriptors from the ASC African Studies Thesaurus and an abstract in the language of the original document. The abstract covers the essentials of the publication, generally including a description of subject and purpose, disciplinary approach, nature of the research and source materials. Where applicable an indication of the time period, specific geographical information, as well as the names of persons, languages and ethnic groups, are included.

Indexes and list of sources

Each issue of *ASA Online* contains a geographical index, a subject index, and an author index, all referring to entry number. The subject index is self-devised and is intended as a first and global indication of subjects with categories for general, religion and philosophy, culture and society, politics, economics, law, education, anthropology, medical care and health services, rural and urban planning and geography, language and literature, and history and biography.

Entries included under more than one country heading are listed in the geographical index under each country. The subject and author indexes list the entry only once, the first time it appears.

In addition, each issue of *ASA Online* contains a list of periodicals abstracted, indicating the issues which have been covered. A list of all periodicals regularly scanned for abstracting or indexing is available on the ASC website at: <http://www.ascleiden.nl/Library/Abstracts/>

Comments or suggestions can be sent to the editors at asclibrary@ascleiden.nl

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African and Asian studies = ISSN 1569-2094. - Leiden

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African geographical review = ISSN 1937-6812. - Abingdon

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African journal on conflict resolution. - Umhlanga Rocks

Vol. 11, no. 2 (2011)

African research and documentation = ISSN 0305-862X (verbeterd). - London

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African studies = ISSN 0002-0184. - Abingdon

Vol. 71, no. 1 (2012); vol. 71, no. 2 (2012)

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No. 242 (2012); no. 243 (2012)

Anthropology Southern Africa = ISSN 0258-0144. - Boordfontein

Vol. 34, no. 1/2 (2011); vol. 34, no. 3/4 (2011)

Autrepart = ISSN 1278-3986. - Paris

No. 60 (2012); no. 61 (2012)

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Vol. 65, no. 258 (2012)

Canadian journal of African studies = ISSN 0008-3968. - Toronto

Vol. 45, no. 2 (2011); vol. 45, no. 3 (2011); vol. 46, no. 1 (2012)

Critical arts = ISSN 0256-0046. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 26, no. 1 (2012)

Ecquid novi = ISSN 0256-0054. - Abingdon

Vol. 33, no. 1 (2012)

English Academy review. - Abingdon

Vol. 28, no. 2 (2011)

Éthiopiennes = ISSN 0850-2005. - Dakar

No. 87 (2011); no. 88 (2012)

Feminist Africa = ISSN 1726-4596. - Rondebosch

No. 15 (2011)

International journal of African historical studies = ISSN 0361-7882. - Boston, Mass

Vol. 44, no. 2 (2011); vol. 44, no. 3 (2011)

Journal / Namibia Scientific Society = ISSN 1018-7677. - Windhoek
Vol. 59 (2011)

Journal of African and international law = ISSN 1821-620X. - Songea
Vol. 4, no. 2 (2011)

Journal of African cultural studies = ISSN 1369-6815. - Abingdon [etc.]
Vol. 23, no. 2 (2011); vol. 24, no. 1 (2012)

Journal of African economies = ISSN 0963-8024. - Oxford
Vol. 21, no. 4 (2012)

Journal of African media studies = ISSN 1751-7974. - Bristol
Vol. 3, no. 2 (2011); vol. 3, no. 3 (2011)

Journal of eastern African studies = ISSN 1753-1055. - Abingdon
Vol. 6, no. 3 (2012)

Journal of environment and culture = ISSN 1597-2755. - Ibadan
Vol. 8, no. 1 (2011)

Journal of higher education in Africa = ISSN 0851-7762. - Dakar
Vol. 8, no. 1 (2010)

Journal of modern African studies = ISSN 0022-278X. - Cambridge
Vol. 50, no. 1 (2012)

Journal of Namibian studies = ISSN 1863-5954. - Essen
No. 9 (2011); no. 10 (2011)

Journal of Oromo studies. - Fridley
Vol. 19, no. 1/2 (2012)

Journal of religion in Africa = ISSN 0022-4200. - Leiden
Vol. 42, no. 3 (2012)

Journal of social development in Africa = ISSN 1012-1080. - Harare
Vol. 26, no. 1 (2011)

Kiswahili = ISSN 0856-048X. - Dar es Salaam
Vol. 74 (2011)

Kronos = ISSN 0259-0190. - Bellville
No. 37 (2011)

Language matters = ISSN 1022-8195. - Oxford
Vol. 42, no. 1 (2011); vol. 42, no. 2 (2011)

Liberian studies journal = ISSN 0024-1989. - Durham, NC
Vol. 35, no. 2 (2010)

Mande studies. - Madison, Wisc
No. 12 (2010)

PERIODICALS ABSTRACTED IN THIS ISSUE

Matatu = ISSN 0932-9714. - Amsterdam [etc.]

No. 39 (2011)

Mont Cameroun = ISSN 1812-7142. - Dschang

No. 7 (2010)

Orita = ISSN 0030-5596. - Ibadan

Vol. 41, no. 2 (2009)

Penant = ISSN 0336-1551. - Paris

Année 121, no. 876 (2011); année 121, no. 877 (2011); année 122, no. 878 (2012)

Politikon = ISSN 0258-9346. - Abingdon

Vol. 38, no. 3 (2011)

Politique africaine = ISSN 0244-7827. - Paris

No. 126 (2012)

Research in African literatures = ISSN 0034-5210. - Bloomington, Ind. [etc.]

Vol. 43, no. 2 (2012)

Research review / Institute of African Studies. - Legon

N.s., vol. 26, no. 1 (2010)

Review of African political economy = ISSN 0305-6244. - Abingdon

Vol. 39, no. 133 (2012); vol. 39, no. 134 (2012)

Social sciences and missions = ISSN 1874-8937. - Leiden

Vol. 24, no. 2/3 (2011)

South African historical journal = ISSN 0258-2473. - Abingdon [etc.]

Vol. 64, no. 1 (2012); vol. 64, no. 2 (2012)

South African journal of international affairs. - Abingdon

Vol. 18, no. 3 (2011)

Transformation = ISSN 0258-7696. - Durban

No. 76 (2011)

INTERNATIONAL

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1 Bodomo, Adams

Language matters : the role of linguistic identity in the establishment of the lusophone African community in Macau / Adams Bodomo and Roberval Teixeira-E-Silva - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 71-90.

ASC Subject Headings: China; Africans; migrants; Portuguese language; group identity.

This article presents results of a qualitative study of Africans in Macau, as part of the general phenomenon of African migration to China in the 21st century. Focus is on the African community from Portuguese-speaking countries in Macau, outlining its internal organization, memberships, objectives, and activities. The results of the study indicate that this African community is the most established and the best organized African community in China. The authors argue that the common linguistic identity between members of this community and with other Portuguese speakers is a major factor in its relative success. This argumentation is anchored in their cross-cultural theory of community identity building, where factors such as commonality of language, food, and music play important roles in community bonding and community identity building among migrant groupings in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural settings. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

2 Masemola, Kgomoetso Michael

Reverie qua worldliness in the wilderness texts : the autobiographical fiction of Es'kia Mphahlele and N. Chabani Manganyi / Kgomoetso Michael Masemola - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 55-72.

ASC Subject Headings: United States; South Africa; novels; autobiography; exile.

Written from the culmination point of exile in the universities of Denver and Yale, the two fictional autobiographies of Es'kia Mphahlele, 'The Wanderers' (1971), and Noel Chabani Manganyi, 'Mashangu's Reverie' (1977), mobilize reverie to hold in counterpoise the harsh reality of hostile home and exile. The article argues, through a reading of these texts via ideas of double consciousness and temporality, that reverie must be interpreted at the level of the interpenetration of the subject and object as both counterpoint to and counterpart of the "I" and "me" of fictional autobiography. These fictional autobiographies are framed in the double temporality of the "inside" and "outside" of exile, the most powerful trope of which is the near-escapism of reverie itself in the course of fantasies of violence. The fictional autobiography of exile, what is here called the wilderness text, becomes a line of flight imbued with a worldliness (a being-in-the world) that puts the body at stake as it

contemplates and solidifies existing reality by doubling its representational time by means of reverie. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

3 Matthews, Sally

Teaching and researching Africa in an 'engaged' way: the possibilities and limitations of 'community engagement' / Sally Matthews - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Africa; African studies.

An increasing number of universities around the world are making commitments to 'community engagement' or some similar term. The idea that universities should engage with their contexts is related to concerns about the relevance of the knowledge being produced by universities today. Such concerns about relevance are familiar to those working in African Studies where there have long been debates about the relevance of the knowledge produced by Africanists. In this article, the author draws on some of these debates in African Studies to explore the possibilities and limitations of the idea of community engagement in the sense of producing knowledge about Africa as part of a project of empowering Africa and Africans. She argues that it is not possible to produce knowledge that is broadly relevant to 'the community' as a whole. Rather, we need to identify for whom exactly we wish to produce relevant knowledge. In order to do this, questions around the politics of knowledge, which have been highlighted in many of the debates about African Studies, must be given further attention. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

4 Mbembe, Achille

Metamorphic thought : the works of Frantz Fanon / Achille Mbembe - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 19-28.

ASC Subject Headings: Algeria; developing countries; violence; postcolonialism; literature; French language.

Fifty years ago, the Paris-based Maspero published Frantz Fanon's last work, 'Les damnés de la terre', a book that achieved an almost biblical status and became a cornerstone of postcolonial thought. Last year saw the publication of Fanon's 'Oeuvres' by La Découverte. This article explores the meanings of Fanon and the metamorphic nature of his thought. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

5 Pouw, Nicky

Local governance and poverty in developing nations / ed. by Nicky Pouw and Isa Baud. - New York : Routledge, 2012. - XII, 274 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Routledge studies in development and society ; 31) - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415887321

ASC Subject Headings: developing countries; Africa; Uganda; poverty; local government.

"This volume examines the persistence of poverty - both rural and urban - in developing countries, and the response of local governments to the problem, exploring the roles of governments, NGOs, and CSOs in national and sub-national agenda-setting, policy-making, and poverty-reduction strategies. It brings together a rich variety of in-depth country and international studies, based on a combination of original data-collection and extensive research experience in developing countries. Taking a bottom-up and multi-dimensional perspective of poverty and well-being as the starting point, the authors develop a convincing set of arguments for putting the priorities of poor people first on any development agenda, thus carving out an undisputable role for local governance in interplay with higher-up governance actors and institutions."--Publisher's website. Contents: Part I: Researching Well-Being. Well-Being in Theory and Practice Nicky Pouw and Briana Gilmore ; Moving Out of Poverty Deepa Narayan. -- Part II: Rural Poverty, Priorities and Governance Responses. Poverty and Asset Accumulation among Smallholder Farmers in Uganda Nicky Pouw ; Food Security Management, Aid and Governance Michiel Keyzer and Lia van Wesenbeeck ; Governance for Non-Timber Forest Products Mirjam Ros-Tonen and Koen Kusters ; Governance, Poverty and Social Justice in the Coastal Fisheries of India Maarten Bavinck. -- Part III: Urban Poverty, Citizenship and Democracy. Mapping Urban Poverty for Local Governance in India Isa Baud, N. Sridharan and Karin Pfeffer ; Negotiated Spaces for Representation in Mumbai Isa Baud and Navtej Nainan ; Citizenship, Local Governance and Democracy Michaela Hordijk. -- Part IV: The Role of Local and National Institutions. Participatory Assessment of Development in Africa Ton Dietz ; Economic Governance by the Private and Public Sector Maarten Brouwer and Sabine Blokhuis.

6 Qi, Xinran

The rise of BASIC in UN climate change negotiations / Xinran Qi - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 295-318.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Brazil; China; India; climate change; UN; conferences; 2009; 2010.

This paper assesses the role of the BASIC countries - Brazil, South Africa, India, and China - in UN climate change negotiations. The paper explores the formation and evolution of the group, and focuses on how the four major developing countries of China, India, Brazil, and South Africa have coordinated their positions and acted jointly to achieve an agreed outcome with other players in the recent UN Climate Change Conferences in Copenhagen (2009) and Cancun (2010), based on an analysis of their country profiles and negotiation positions on a wide range of climate issues. The paper argues that the emergence of the

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BASIC Group is a reflection of the ongoing power shift from EU-US agreement to BASIC-US compromise in UN climate negotiations since the early 1990s. The rise of BASIC also has its roots in recent global market dynamics and further reflects the power transformation in the economic dimension of the international system. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

7 Treacy, Corbin M.

Nomadic elocution : transnational discourse in Abdourahman Waberi's 'Transit' / Corbin M. Treacy - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 63-76.

ASC Subject Headings: Djibouti; France; boundaries; nomads; novels.

An analysis of 'Transit's representation of borders and mobility exposes the paradoxical and contradictory nature of national borders in twenty-first century Europe. This paper argues that Abdourahman Waberi's novel challenges and offers a nuanced response to the Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri definition of Empire, exposing the postcolonial nomad's "infinite possibility" to be one of necessity, governed by class and social position. Specifically, the subaltern protagonist of 'Transit' functions as "border artist" who subverts the regulatory machinery of the neocolonial nation-State through acts of what the author terms "nomadic elocution" that unsettle statist border structures while simultaneously and paradoxically rearticulating them. Waberi's text demonstrates that in place of the global smoothness championed by Hardt and Negri, globalization structures itself through centres and peripheries that are deeply rooted in the nation-State and a decidedly colonial calculus. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA

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8 Alegi, Peter

Podcasting the past: 'Africa Past and Present' and (South) African history in the digital age / Peter Alegi - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 206-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; electronic resources; African studies.

The World Wide Web and other computer-based technologies like listservs, reference management tools, databases, blogs, Skype and visual media have transformed the field of history. In 2008, Peter Alegi and Peter Limb, historians of South Africa at Michigan State University, USA, launched 'Africa Past and Present', a podcast about history, culture, and politics (<http://afripod.aodl.org>). Drawing on the 54 episodes of the podcast produced through June 2011, this article explores the role of podcasting technology in the production and dissemination of historical knowledge about Africa and South Africa in a global context. It begins with an examination of the technical aspects of podcasting, and then interrogates

the relationship between podcasting and Africanist scholarship and teaching in the digital age. The study demonstrates that, if the advantages are maximized and disadvantages minimized, podcasting can be a useful tool with which to democratize knowledge, enrich classroom learning, and significantly broaden opportunities for and access to scholarly publishing and communication, locally and internationally. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

9 Ayeleru, Babatunde

African cultural rebirth: a literary approach / Babatunde Ayeleru - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 165-175.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; African culture; Negritude; literature.

African culture has suffered a serious neglect since the attainment of independence in the 1960s by many of the countries of Africa. This situation has been caused mainly by the imposition of the colonial master's foreign language. These foreign cultures have ruptured the autochthonous African traditions, thereby making some Africans alien to their own cultures. This paper first discusses the relationship between the humanities and the pure sciences. It then examines, as part of humanistic studies, the literary creation of the pre-independence period of Africa as presented by the Negritude movement. While making a case for the renaissance of the fading African cultures through some of the Negritude postulations, it re-evaluates the Negritude concept and position vis-à-vis other cultures of the world and advocates a fruitful symbiosis where one culture does not inferiorize the other. Some Negritude works, especially the poems of Léopold Sédar Senghor, Birago Diop, David Diop, and Camara Laye are analysed with a view to advocating a regeneration of African traditions. The paper concludes that while cultural symbiosis needs to be encouraged, African cultural values must be protected from total domination by foreign influences. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

10 Baaz, Maria Eriksson

Beyond 'gender and stir' : reflections on gender and SSR in the aftermath of African conflicts / ed. by Maria Eriksson Baaz and Mats Utas. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2012. - 74 p. - (Policy dialogue, ISSN 1654-6709 ; 9) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789171067289

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Liberia; South Sudan; armed forces; police; gender; gender roles; conference papers (form); 2010.

This policy dialogue is a result of the workshop on Gender and Security Sector Reform in post-conflict Societies in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities and Lessons Learned, held in Stockholm on 6-7 December 2010. While one of the issues discussed during the workshop was the limitations and fluidity of the concept of SSR itself, the policy dialogue mainly

addresses gender and the gendering of security institutions. 'Gender and SSR' tends to be translated into the representation of women in security forces and 'add women and stir' strategic interventions. As the contributors to this volume highlight, there are several problems associated with this narrow conception of gender and SSR. Contributions: Beyond 'gender and stir' (Maria Eriksson Baaz and Mats Utas); Research on gender and SSR in Africa (Cheryl Hendricks); Women's participation in UN peace operations (Kathleen Jennings); Foregrounding the in/visibility of military and militarised masculinities (Paul Higate); Beyond militarised masculinity: the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Maria Erikson Baaz and Maria Stern); Perspectives from both sides of the thin blue line: women's voices on police reform in Liberia and Southern Sudan (Jennifer Erin Salahub); Towards a gender-sensitive police and army: how the EU is assisting the DRC government reform its security apparatus (Ramadan Fabrice); Young women in African wars (Chris Coulter, Mariam Persson and Mats Utas). [ASC Leiden abstract]

11 Badoe, Yaba

African feminist engagements with film / ed. Yaba Badoe, Amina Mama and Salem Mekuria ; contrib. Lindiwe Dovey ... [et al.]. - Rondebosch : African Gender Institute, 2012. - VI, 162 p. ; 21 cm. - (Feminist Africa, ISSN 1726-4596 ; no. 16) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema; films; filmmakers; women.

Drawing on filmmakers, critics, film scholars and theorists, this issue of 'Feminist Africa' focuses on feminist engagements with film in various African contexts. The issue contains articles, interviews, a personal standpoint, profiles and film reviews. Features: Representation and self representation (Salem Mekuria) - New looks: the rise of African women filmmakers (Lindiwe Dovey) - Reflections on cinema criticism and African women (Beti Ellerson) - Challenging the status quo: a feminist reading of Shirley Frimpong-Manso's 'Life and Living It' (Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo and Joyce Osei Owusu) - Strategising for success: re(packaging) to re(present) (Jihan El Tahri) - Reflections on making 'Witches of Gambaga' (Yaba Badoe) - Women and the dynamics of representation: of cooking, cars, and gendered culture (Abena P.A. Busia). In Conversation: Mahen Bonetti with Françoise Bouffault - Tsitsi Dangaremba with Beti Ellerson - Sandra Mbanefo with Nana Sekyiamah. Standpoint: Adventures from our bedrooms: blogging about diverse erotic experiences (Nana Darkoa Sekyiamah). Profile: Black pride Brazilian style: the 5th Encontro de Cinema Negro Brasil Africa and Caribe (Yaba Badoe) - 'Beit Sha'ar', 'Nomad's Home' (Iman Kamel). Review: 'Witches of Gambaga' (Sokari Ekine) - 'Notre Etrangère' (Yaba Badoe). [ASC Leiden abstract]

12 Bat, Jean-Pierre

Maintenir l'ordre colonial : Afrique et Madagascar XIXe-XXe siècles / sous la dir. de Jean-Pierre Bat et Nicolas Courtin. - Rennes : Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2012. - 220 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (Collection "Histoire") - Met noten.

ISBN 9782753521377

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Sudan; colonialism; police; colonial forces; history; 1800-1899; 1900-1949; 1950-1959.

Le thème autour duquel est constrict ce livre est celui du maintien de l'ordre dans l'empire français colonial, notamment en Afrique et au Maghreb, aux dix-neuvième et vingtième siècles. Il comporte deux parties: 1) Dispositifs militaires et policiers de l'ordre en situation coloniale, et 2) Portraits et trajectoires de policiers coloniaux. Titres des contributions: 1) La garde indigène à Madagascar: une police pour la "splendeur" de l'État colonial (1896-1914) (Nicolas Courtin) - Police et renseignement au Cameroun français: entre surveillance du territoire et radicalisation du système de contrôle colonial (1919-1960) (André Dia) - Une "élite exclue": les officiers soudanais entre ordre et révolte au Soudan colonial britannique (1900-1924) (Elena Vezzadini) - L'interpénétration des éléments de maintien de l'ordre dans le Sahara mauritanien sous domination coloniale française (1920-1958) (Camille Évrard) - D'un État à l'autre, la stratégie du Guépard policier: transfert total ou legs partiel des pouvoirs de police en Haute-Volta (1949-1960) (Romain Tiquet); 2) Les frères Béraud: des parcours classiques pour des policiers dahoméens d'exception (1889-années 1930) (Bénédicte Brunet-La Ruche) - Artine Hamalian: itinéraire d'un policier, "harki" avant la lettre: de la Sûreté générale du Liban et de la Syrie à la délégation SCTIP (Service de coopération technique international de police) de Fort-Lamy (Jean-Pierre Bat) - Le Chef de bataillon François Beslay, un officier "hors-cadre": des méharistes coloniaux à l'armée nationale mauritanienne (Camille Évrard) - Georges Conan: RG (renseignements généraux) et contre-subversion au Cameroun (1955-1960) (Jean-Pierre Bat) - Hubert Kho: premier Africain de la Sûreté coloniale voltaïque (1950-1963) (Romain Tiquet). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

13 Beek, Walter van

African hosts & their guests : cultural dynamics of tourism / ed. by Walter van Beek & Annette Schmidt. - Woodbridge, Suffolk ; Rochester, NY : James Currey, 2012. - XI, 340 p. : ill. ; 27 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9781847010490

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; tourism.

This book on host-guest relations in African tourism originated in a panel on tourism in Africa at the 2007 AEGIS/ECAS conference in Leiden, The Netherlands. Contributions: To dance or not to dance: Dogon masks as a tourist arena (Walter van Beek); Semiotics & the

political economy of tourism in the Sahara (Georg Klute); 'How much for Kunta Kinte?!' : sites of memory & diasporan encounters in West Africa (Kim Warren & Elizabeth MacGonagle); Imitating heritage tourism: a virtual tour of Sekhukhuneland, South Africa (Ineke van Kessel). Hosts & guests: stereotypes & myths of international tourism in the Okavango Delta, Botswana (Joseph Mbaiwa); Kom 'n bietjie kuier: Kalahari dreaming with the //Khomani San (Kate Finlay & Shanade Barnabas); Treesleeper camp: a case study of community tourism in Tsintsabis, Namibia (Stasja Koot); 'The lion has become a cow': the Maasai hunting paradox (Vanessa Wijngaarden); The organization of hypocrisy?: juxtaposing tourists & farm dwellers in game farming in South Africa (Shirley Brooks, Marja Spiereburg & Harry Wels). Backpacking in Africa (Ton van Egmond); 'I'm not a tourist. I'm a volunteer': tourism, development & international volunteerism in Ghana (Eileadh Swan); Becoming 'real African kings & queens': chieftaincy, culture & tourism in Ghana (Marijke Steegstra); Sex trade & tourism in Kenya: close encounter between the hosts & the hosted (Wanjohi Kibicho); Host-guest encounters in a Gambian 'love' bubble (Lucy McCombes). [ASC Leiden abstract]

14 Beus, Yifen

Authorship and criticism in self-reflexive African cinema / Yifen Beus - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 133-152.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; cinema; filmmakers.

Many theories and criticisms have been devoted to analysing various modes and themes of presentation in a postcolonial context in dealing with African cinema. Topics range from authenticity, cultural identity, decolonization, to the influence of oral tradition on cinema. However, little has been said about a type of criticism that comes from within cinema itself through a reflexive directorial intrusion. As a political tool to address continual cultural imperialism of the former colonial power and as a type of criticism on cinema as an art form, self-referentiality is often overlooked, and yet is capable of travelling freely between the filmmaker and the spectator like an organic agency that inherently resides within to manifest itself as criticism, to satirize, and to self-deconstruct in the Derridaian sense the very process of filmmaking. This article examines the self-critiquing nature of Abderrahmane Sissako's 'La Vie sur terre' (Mali, Mauritania and France, 1998), Mahamat-Saleh Haroun's 'Bye Bye Africa' (Chad, 1999), and Fanta Régina Nacro's 'Un certain matin' (Burkina Faso, 1992) and argues that these directors, despite intra and international differences in their creative circumstances, display a common mechanism in critiquing African cinema by laying bare in the Brechtian sense the process of filmmaking while retaining their aesthetic traits. Through reflexive cinema, they reaffirm the agenda to narrate in the voice of a griot (whose role is also to provide criticism and commentary in the oral tradition) and paradoxically display the realities of filmmaking in Africa today. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

15 Bourdillon, M.F.C.

Negotiating the livelihoods of children and youth in Africa's urban spaces = Négocier sa vie : les enfants et les jeunes dans les espaces urbains de l'Afrique / ed. by Michael F.C. Bourdillon with Ali Sangaré. - Dakar : Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), 2012. - VIII, 245 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Teksten in het Engels of Frans. - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 2869785046

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Nigeria; South Africa; Uganda; urban youth; livelihoods; child labour.

Introduction / Michael F.C. Bourdillon -- Chômage et conditions d'existence des jeunes de la ville de Ouagadougou / Ali Sangaré -- Familles en survie dans un espace défavorisé à Ouagadougou / Marie-Thérèse Arcens Somé -- Villes et créativité des enfants et des jeunes au Cameroun / Jean-Marcellin Manga -- The representations of unaccompanied working migrant male children negotiating for livelihoods in a South African border town / Stanford Taonatose Mahati -- Scavenging by minors at Huruma garbage dumpsite: the children's story / Josephine Atieno Ochieng' -- Les jeunes commerçants handicapés moteurs dans la négociation de la vie entre Brazzaville et Kinshasa (1970-2009) / Jean Félix Yekoka -- Youths' poverty and livelihood strategies in Fegge, Onitsha Urban Local Government Area, Nigeria / Peter Ezeah -- Hunting and gathering by children and youths in Owerri Urban, Nigeria: negotiating dietary supplements / Okechi Dominic Azuwike -- Youth livelihoods and karaoke work in Kampala's nightlife spaces / Joseph Wasswa-Matovu -- Patronage of local cinema halls among urban youths in Ado Ekiti, southwest Nigeria / Babatunde Joshua Omotosho -- Dynamique urbaine et nouvelles formes de négociation de l'existence sociale: les jeunes et les 'grins de thé' dans la ville de Ouagadougou / Ollo Pépin Hien -- The value of socialization in negotiating livelihoods among the youth: a case of Bugembe Youth Group in Uganda / Tabitha Naisiko -- La 'prostitution alimentaire' juvénile à Yaoundé / Achille Pinghane Yonta -- The trajectories of survival of the Mungiki youth in Nairobi / Susan M. Kilonzo

16 Broqua, Christophe

Dossier "La question homosexuelle et transgenre" / [dossier] coordonné par Christophe Broqua - In: *Politique africaine*: (2012), no. 126, p. 5-142 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Gabon; Namibia; South Africa; Sudan; Uganda; homosexuality; LGBT; gender discrimination; images.

Si les pratiques homosexuelles existent probablement de longue date en Afrique, c'est seulement récemment que, dans différents pays, l'homosexualité a émergé dans l'espace public. Les recherches qui se sont finalement développées au cours de la première

décennie du vingt-et-unième siècle, notamment dans le contexte du sida, ont généralement porté sur les personnes homosexuelles elles-mêmes, mais peu sur la façon dont elles sont considérées. Le présent dossier est consacré à différentes sortes de discours tenus dans l'espace public sur les orientations sexuelles ou les identités de genre minoritaires. Examinant les positions exprimées sous la forme de controverses médiatiques, de débats politiques ou religieux, de mobilisations collectives ou d'expressions artistiques, il dépeint un double mouvement d'expression: des formes diverses d'hostilité à l'homosexualité d'une part, un processus de visibilité et de mobilisation des minorités sexuelles d'autre part. Cependant, bien souvent, les positions de condamnation apparaissent comme un instrument mis au service d'objectifs qui dépassent la seule hostilité à l'homosexualité ou à la diversité de genre. Après l'introduction au thème, intitulée L'émergence des minorités sexuelles dans l'espace public en Afrique (Christophe Broqua), les titres des contributions sont: De l'abstinence à l'homophobie: la "moralisation" de la société ougandaise, une ressource politique entre Ouganda et États-Unis (Élise Demange) - "L'émergence n'aime pas les femmes!": hétérosexisme, rumeurs et imaginaires du pouvoir dans le rap gabonais (Alice Aterianus-Owanga) - Médias, politique et homosexualité au Cameroun: retour sur la construction d'une controverse (Patrick Awondo) - De la ventriloquie provisoire: l'inclusion de la catégorie transgenre dans les mobilisations LGBT en Namibie et en Afrique du Sud (Ashley Currier) - L'inversion sexuelle chez les Azandé (Soudan) (Edward E. Evans-Pritchard) - Evans-Pritchard et "l'inversion sexuelle" chez les Azandé (Christophe Broqua) - Fièrément Africains et Transgenres (Gabrielle Le Roux) - Zanele Muholi: à visages découverts (Julie Crenn). Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

17 Bruijn, Mirjam de

SideWays : mobile margins and the dynamics of communication in Africa / ed. by Mirjam de Bruijn, Inge Brinkman, Francis Nyamnjoh. - Mankon [etc] : Langaa [etc.], cop. 2013. - VI, 202 p. : foto's, krt., tab. ; 25 cm - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ISBN 9956728764

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Cameroon; Chad; Mali; Senegal; South Africa; Sudan; mobile telephone; mobility; migrants; communication.

This edited volume focuses on mobile phone use in specific African communities, namely those that have a long history of mobility and are regarded as marginal in the national economic, social and/or political context. It was in such regions that the most intensive dynamics were expected to be seen following the introduction of the mobile phone. Contributions: Introduction: mobile margins and the dynamics of communication (Mirjam de Bruijn, Inge Brinkman and Francis Nyamnjoh); Mobilité et moyens de communication au Guéra (Chad) (Djimet Seli); La connexion des marges: marginalité politique et technologie de désenclavement en Basse Casamance (Sud du Sénégal) (Fatima Diallo); 'Angola my country, Cape Town my home': a young migrant's journey of social becoming and

belonging (Imke Gooskens); Transnational migration and marginality: Nigerian migrants in anglophone Cameroon (Tangie Nsoh Fonchingong); Les femmes hadjaraye du Guéra à l'école de l'alphabétisation (Khalil Alio); From foot messengers to cell phones: communication in Kom, Cameroon, c. 1916-1998 (Walter Gam Nkwi); Grandeur ou misères des cabines téléphoniques privées et publiques au Mali (Naffet Keïta); Information & communication technology and its impact on transnational migration: the case of Senegalese boat migrants (Henrietta Nyamnjoh); Identities of place: mobile naming practices and social landscapes in Sudan (Siri Lamoureux). [ASC Leiden abstract]

18 Bruijn, Mirjam de

The social life of connectivity in Africa / ed. by Mirjam de Bruijn and Rijk van Dijk. - Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2012. - XIV, 295 p. : fig., foto's. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 1137278013

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; communication; social relations; social change.

This book marks the end of a collaborative research programme of the African Studies Centre Leiden on changing forms of connections in postglobal African society. Arguing that the nature of connections is often overlooked in social theory, the studies in the volume explore how connectedness continues to change life and society across the African continent. Contributions: Introduction: connectivity and the postglobal moment: (dis)connections and social change in Africa (Mirjam de Bruijn and Rijk van Dijk); Flows and forces: once contained, now detained? On connections past and present in Rwanda (Danielle de Lame); Research practice in connections: travels and methods (Mirjam de Bruijn and Inge Brinkman); Patriarchy turned upside down: the flight of the royal women of Kom, Cameroon from 1920 to the 1960s (Walter Gam Nkwi); Beyond the last frontier: Major Trollope and the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel (Jan-Bart Gewald); The 'Victorian internet' reaches halfway to Cairo: Cape Tanganyika Telegraphs, 1875-1926 (Neil Parsons); Marriages and mobility in Akan societies: disconnections and connections over time and space (Astrid Bochow); A ritual connection: urban youth marrying in the village in Botswana (Rijk van Dijk); Connecting communities and business: public-private partnerships as the panacea for land reform in Limpopo Province, South Africa (Marja Spierenburg et al.); Connectivities compared: transnational Islamic NGOs in Chad and Senegal (Mayke Kaag); Love therapy: a Brazilian Pentecostal (dis)connection in Maputo (Linda van de Kamp); Ajala Travel: mobility and connections as forms of social capital in Nigerian society (Oka Obono and Kobloue Obono); Connecting 'ourselves': a Dogon ethnic association and the impact of connectivity (Walter E.A. van Beek); Intimate strangers: connecting fiction and ethnography (Francis B. Nyamnjoh). [ASC Leiden abstract]

19 Desplat, Patrick A.

Prayer in the city : the making of Muslim sacred places and urban life / Patrick A. Desplat, Dorothea E. Schulz (eds.). - Bielefeld : Transcript Verlag, cop. 2012. - 314 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. - (Global, local Islam) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 3837619451

ASC Subject Headings: Islamic countries; Egypt; Mali; Morocco; Senegal; Sudan; Tanzania; Tunisia; Islam; shrines; towns.

Several chapters of this book were initially presented at a workshop on Islam, sacred space and urban life held in Berlin in June 2009. The book discusses the relationship between Muslims' placemaking and urban everyday lives, both historical and contemporary. The focus is on African countries, but other Islamic countries are also discussed. Contents: Pt. 1. Un-/making places: Protecting and selling the mosque: secular salesmen's pride and fears in Tunis (Simon Hawkins); Ahmad al-Tijani and his neighbors: the inhabitants of Fez and their perceptions of the Zawiya (Johara Berriane); Zawiya, Zikr and the authority of Shaykh 'Al-Pepsi': the social in sacred place-making in Omdurman, Sudan (Karin Willemse); A complete life: the world of Mawliids in Egypt: a photo essay (Samuli Schielke) - Pt. 2. Contested meanings and places: The case of the Jaipur Jami mosque: prayer and politics disruptive (Catherine B. Asher); Arenas of contest?: public Islamic festivals in interwar Dar es Salaam (Katharina Zöller); Competing spaces, contested paces: Muslim struggles for place, space, and recognition at a German university (Jörn Thielmann); Confronting the legacy of Antiquity: pharaonism, Islam, and archaeology: a retrospective on local Islam and modernity (Georg Stauth) - Pt. 3. Everyday prayer and urban topography: Building community: configuring authority and identity on the public squares of contemporary Senegalese Sufi centers (Eric Ross); A fractured soundscape of the divine: female 'preachers', radio sermons and religious place-making in urban Mali (Dorothea E. Schulz); A shrine gone urban: the shrine of Data Ganj Bukhsh, Lahore, as a city within the city (Linus Strothmann); Sufi spaces in urban Bangladesh: gender and modernity in contemporary shrine culture (Geoffrey Samuel and Santi Rozario). [ASC Leiden abstract]

20 Diagne, Ibrahima

Koloniale Vergangenheit und deutsch-afrikanische Erinnerungsorte = Passé colonial et lieux de mémoire germano-africaine / Ibrahima Diagne [Hrsg.]. - Dschang : Dschang University Press, 2010. - 151 p. ; 21 cm. - (Mont Cameroun, ISSN 1812-7142 ; no. 7 (2010)) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Germany; memory; colonialism; literature.

Als medialer Rahmen interkultureller Erinnerung und symbolische Form der Gedächtnisreflexion bildet die deutsch-afrikanische Vergangenheit ein beachtenswertes Diskursfeld. Dieser Band beschreibt Annäherungsweisen an Erinnerungsprozesse, die im

gegenwärtigen deutsch-afrikanischen Kontext Bedeutung erlangen. Die zwei ersten Beiträge beschäftigen sich mit der Fortwirkung des interkulturellen Gedächtnisses zwischen Afrika und Deutschland in der Folie der fiktionalen Literatur: *Retour du refoule et mémoire interculturelle germano-africaine dans le roman de Didier Daeninckx 'Galadio' (2010)* (Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink); *De la violence du passé au sens du vécu présent: les survivances de la mémoire coloniale dans 'Lisahöhe' (2005) de Théo Ananissoh (Ibrahima Diagne)*. Zwei weitere Beiträge befassen sich mit der literarischen Vergegenwärtigung und Deutungsperspektive von historischen Ereignissen: *Europäische Beiträge zur Erinnerungsarbeit in Afrika, dargestellt am Beispiel der Apartheid-Aufarbeitung durch deutschsprachige Schriftsteller (Lacina Yéo)*; *Postcolonial writers in Germany: Dualla Misipo and Kum'a Ndumbe III (Sara Lennox)*. Im allgemeinen Teil des Bandes konzentriert Justin Kouame Abo sich auf Defizite der Allgemeinbildung bei Anfängern der Germanistik an der Universität Abidjan-Cocody. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

21 Diakité, Samba

Pour une éthique de la diversité en Afrique: de l'aporie identitaire à l'autoconscience culturelle / Samba Diakité - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2012), no. 88, p. 181-198.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; identity; ethics; cultural change.

Le présent article examine la question de l'identité et de l'identification en Afrique, qui est liée, en creux à l'idée de séparation, de frontière. Il souligne la complexité des différences culturelles, des influences et des dérives identitaires sur le continent, de la "momification" des imaginaires ancestraux, du poids des idéologies qui ont pesé jusqu'à nos jours sur la politique, sur l'économie, sur la pensée. Mais il faut tout d'abord poser le problème des différences culturelles et de leur reconnaissance par soi-même et par autrui au regard de l'éthique. Dans la sphère politique africaine, la prise en charge du pouvoir et partant de la parole a souvent pris le visage du totalitarisme délirant, la culture dominante dérobant à l'Autre l'usage de lui-même. L'Afrique politique manque d'éthique, or toute éthique passe par l'éducation du citoyen. Selon l'auteur, il faut donc prendre le problème à la racine, en commençant par l'éducation et la pensée pédagogique. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

22 Dilger, Hansjörg

Medicine, mobility, and power in global Africa : transnational health and healing / ed. by Hansjörg Dilger, Abdoulaye Kane and Stacey A. Langwick. - Bloomington, IN [etc.] : Indiana University Press, 2012. - VI, 348 p. : tab. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0253357098

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; health care; diasporas; globalization; public health; folk medicine.

This volume on transnational health and healing in Africa takes the mobility of medicines, patients and experts as its primary object of investigation. Chapters: The choreography of global subjection: the traditional birth attendant in contemporary configurations of world health (Stacey A. Langwick); Targeting the empowered individual: transnational policy making, the global economy of aid, and the limitations of biopower in Tanzania (Hansjörg Dilger); Health security on the move: biobureaucracy, solidarity, and the transfer of health insurance to Senegal (Angelika Wolf); Afri-global medicine: new perspectives on epidemics, drugs, wars, migrations, and healing rituals (John M. Janzen); AIDS policies for markets and warriors: dispossession, capital, and pharmaceuticals in Nigeria (Kristin Peterson); Assisted reproductive technologies in Mali and Togo: circulating knowledge, mobile technology, transnational efforts (Viola Hörbst); Flows of medicine, healers, health professionals, and patients between home and host countries (Abdoulaye Kane, on Senegal and France); Public health or public threat? Polio eradication campaigns, Islamic revival, and the materialization of State power in Niger (Adeline Masquelier); School of deliverance: healing, exorcism, and male spirit possession in the Ghanaian Presbyterian diaspora (Adam Mohr); It's just like the Internet: transnational healing practices between Somaliland and the Somali diaspora (Marja (Tiilikainen); Mobility and connectedness: Chinese medical doctors in Kenya (Elisabeth Hsu); Guinean migrant traditional healers in the global market (Clara Carvalho). [ASC Leiden abstract]

23 Drame, Mansour

Le désir d'Europe dans la fiction romanesque / Mansour Drame - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 67-73.

ASC Subject Headings: Europe; Africa; novels; emigration.

Thème de romans écrits par des auteurs issus du continent africain, un rêve travaille la jeunesse africaine, celui de quitter l'Afrique et d'aller rechercher le bonheur et l'opulence matérielle dans l'eldorado supposé de l'Europe (ici, l'Espagne et la France). Trois romans relatant les frustrations, rêves et désillusions de candidats à l'émigration africains sont étudiés dans le présent article: "Partir" de Tahar Ben Jelloun (2006), "Le ventre de l'Atlantique" de Fatou Diome (2003), et "Chemin d'Europe" de Ferdinand Oyono (1960). Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

24 Du Plessis, Theodorus

Special issue: Language politics in Africa / guest ed.: Theodorus du Plessis. - Oxford : Routledge, 2011. - p. 171-281. : tab. ; 24 cm. - (Language matters, ISSN 1022-8195 ; vol. 42, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Senegal; South Africa; Zimbabwe; language policy; French language; English language; indigenous languages; Swahili language; multilingualism.

This special issue on language politics in Africa deals, to a large extent, with the legacy of colonial language policies and the conventions of language politics that have been formed by this legacy. The issue kicks off with a contribution by Gerrit Brand on African philosophy and the politics of language in Africa. The other articles deal with more concrete aspects of language policy, two focusing on the role and influence of French, the other three on the role and influence of English in postcolonial Africa: The origins of Belgian colonial language policies in the Congo (Michael Meeuwis); 'To understand lessons, think through your own languages': an analysis of narratives in support of the introduction of indigenous languages in the education system in Senegal (Ibrahima Diallo); Political and sociolinguistic obstacles to the expanded functions of Kiswahili in Kenya (Benson Ojwang); The politics of the English language in Zimbabwe (Maxwell Kadenge and Dion Nkomo); Language policy, language visibility and the standardization of geographical names in South Africa: the quest for coherency (Theodorus du Plessis). [ASC Leiden abstract]

25 Gabas, Jean-Jacques

Les coopérations agricoles chinoises et brésiliennes en Afrique : quelles innovations dans les principes et pratiques? / Jean-Jacques Gabas, Frédéric Goulet - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 243, p. 113-131 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Brazil; China; development cooperation; agriculture; agricultural projects; technical cooperation.

Les politiques de coopération du Brésil et de la Chine dans le secteur agricole en Afrique de l'Ouest et australe se présentent en rupture à l'égard des coopérations Nord-Sud qui seraient dépendantes de leur passé colonial et inscrites dans des blocages structurels. Comment ces coopérations seraient-elles innovantes? Le présent article mène une analyse comparative de chacun de ces deux bailleurs sur l'effectivité des projets annoncés, leurs critères de choix, la complexité institutionnelle (entreprises publiques et entreprises privées) des acteurs en charge de la coopération. Il traite aussi des perceptions contrastées des coopérations chinoises et brésiliennes par les acteurs de terrain en Afrique. Les auteurs notent toutefois qu'il n'y a pas encore eu d'évaluation qualitative de ces projets. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 159). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

26 Gewald, Jan-Bart

Transforming innovations in Africa : explorative studies on appropriation in African societies / ed. by Jan-Bart Gewald, André Leliveld, Iva Pesa. - Leiden [etc.] : Brill, 2012. - IX, 301 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (African dynamics, ISSN 1568-1777 ; vol. 11) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789004245235

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; innovations; social change; conference papers (form); 2011.

The chapters in this book are based on papers presented at a workshop held in Leiden on 26-28 October 2011. The papers explore how external innovations (products, technologies, services, institutions and processes) have been appropriated in African societies. Contents: Introduction by Jan-Bart Gewald, André Leliveld & Iva Pesa); Who killed innovation in the Cape wine industry? The story of a stuck fermentation c. 1930-1986 (Paul Nugent); Entrepreneurship, colonial monetary economy and the limits of creativity: appropriating trading stores in northern Namibia, 1925-1980 (Gregor Dobler); Frugal innovation in Africa: tracking Unilever's washing-powder sachets (Cees van Beers, Peter Knorringa & André Leliveld); Mobile cash for nomadic livestock keepers: the impact of the mobile phone money innovation (M-Pesa) on Maasai pastoralists in Kenya (Marcel Rutten & Moses Mwangi); From Gao: Sawaba and the politics of decolonization and insurrection in the Songhay zone of Mali and Niger (1957-1964) (Klaas van Walraven); From self-help group to water company: the Wandiege Community Water Supply Project (Kisumu, Kenya) (Samuel O. Owuor & Dick Foeken); 'It is time to start my own farm': the unforeseen effects of two waves of resettlement on household formation in Zimbabwe (Marleen Dekker & Bill Kinsey); 'Cassava is our chief': negotiating identity, markets and the State through cassava in Mwinilunga, Zambia (Iva Pesa); The social cocktail: weddings and the innovative mixing of competences in Botswana (Rijk van Dijk); Of labradors and libraries: the transformation of innovation on a farm in Kibale, western Uganda (Jan-Bart Gewald); Engine of change: a social history of the car-mechanics sector in the Horn of Africa (Stefano Bellucci & Massimo Zaccaria); Water innovations among the Maasai pastoralists of Kenya: the role of outside interventions in the performance of traditional shallow wells (Moses Mwangi & Marcel Rutten); Stealing from the railways: blacksmiths, colonialism and innovation in Northern Nigeria (Shehu Tijjani Yusuf). [ASC Leiden abstract]

27 Gray, Stephen

Rites and wrongs of passage : child soldiers in African writing / Stephen Gray - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2011), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 4-14.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; child soldiers; novels; autobiography.

The phenomenon of the recruitment and deployment of under-age soldiers has been well publicized during the first decade of the present century, so that media coverage has spilled over into the written literature, both factual and fictional. The focus here is on how African writing in particular has responded to and reflected this new "hot topic", both in the publication of notable "survival stories" and then their spilling over into literary works, especially some watershed novels, which attempt to reflect the use and abuse of minors as active agents in war zones in Africa. Biblogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

28 Gumedze, Sabelo

Merchants of African conflict : more than just a pound of flesh / ed. by Sabelo Gumedze. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2011. - XV, 95 p. : tab. - (ISS monograph ; 176) - Met bibliogr., notes, samenvatting.

ISBN 9781920422370

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; national security; private enterprises; peacekeeping operations.

The outsourcing of security-related tasks to private security actors in Africa has become a norm that presents a plethora of ethical, operational and strategic challenges in the continent. This study contributes to the body of knowledge that seeks to intensify the call for the regulation of private military and security companies (PMSCs) in Africa, especially in the context of African conflicts. Contents: Introduction: the privatization of security in African conflicts (Sabelo Gumedze); Will global demand for private military services in major conflicts continue? (Deane-Peter Baker); Human security and challenges related to private military and security companies in Africa (Irene Ndung'u); Regulatory approaches (if any) to private military and security companies in Africa: regional mapping study (Sabelo Gumedze); The effect of private security on national armed forces' capacity and capabilities (Lindy Heinecken and Michon Motzouris). [ASC Leiden abstract]

29 Hamidou Talibi, Moussa

"Le retard de l'Afrique", miroir correcteur d'une mondialisation unilatérale et destructrice de l'humain / Moussa Hamidou Talibi - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 113-127.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; sustainable development; philosophy; globalization.

Après cinquante ans d'indépendance formelle - acquise dans les années 1960 -, l'émancipation de l'Afrique attend toujours d'être réalisée. On a du mal à imaginer la possibilité d'une "voie africaine de développement" comme le NEPAD le voudrait. L'Afrique peut-elle passer de sa position de wagon à la remorque d'une mondialisation - avant tout économique -, pour devenir à son tour une des locomotives du monde? Paradoxalement, le retard de l'Afrique offre un potentiel pour réorienter le progrès à notre époque dans un sens humain et moins matérialiste qu'en Occident. L'homme politique, historien et "essayiste philosophe" nigérien Boubou Hama proposait, dans les années 1970, une réflexion centrée sur cette vision d'une mondialisation "à visage humain". L'auteur du présent article souligne l'idée que la mondialisation peut être l'avènement d'une réalité nouvelle et complexe. L'Afrique, pour véritablement s'émanciper, doit sortir du mimétisme aveugle et participer au monde qui se fait avec des actions innovantes sur le plan de la pratique sociale et politique. L'ontologie négro-africaine, telle que définie avec Senghor, considère que l'homme ne peut être ni maître ni possesseur de la nature, ce qui est une condition du concept du développement durable aujourd'hui. En définitive, le chemin à parcourir dans le cadre de la mondialisation pourrait être une prospective anthropologique qui ouvre les possibilités de et

pour chaque peuple de réaliser ses potentialités en fonction des mutations qui affectent le globe en ce moment. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

30 Harper, Erica

Working with customary justice systems : post-conflict and fragile states / Erica Harper, ed. - Rome : International Development Law Organization, cop. 2011. - 203 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 8896155053

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Liberia; Mozambique; Namibia; Rwanda; Somalia; Tanzania; Uganda; access to justice; customary law; traditional rulers; land rights.

Customary justice systems have much to offer in terms of enabling access to justice, which is considered the foundation of legal empowerment. However, the role they should play in legal empowerment initiatives remains poorly understood. This volume presents eight research projects evaluating the impact effectiveness of empowerment-based initiatives involving customary justice. Priority was given to interventions that tested innovative ideas of how to advance legal empowerment at the customary level and to solicit a mix of State, international and locally-driven reforms. Contents: Introduction (Erica Harper) - Bush justice in Bougainville: mediating change by challenging the custodianship of custom (Naomi Johnstone) - Unlikely allies: working with traditional leaders to reform customary law in Somalia (Maria Vargas Simojoki) - Gender equality on the horizon: the case of Uukwambi traditional authority, northern Namibia (Janine Ubink) - Two faces of change: the need for a bi-directional approach to improve women's land rights in plural legal systems (Mozambique, Tanzania) (Amrita Kapur) - Engaging with customary law to create scope for realizing women's formally protected land rights in Rwanda (Marco Lankhorst and Muriel Veldman) - Rights or remedies?: shopping for justice in Liberia's dualistic legal system (Justin Sandefur and Bilal Siddiqi) - Land justice in Uganda: preserving peace, promoting integration (Maggie Carfield) - The community land titling initiative: an investigation into best practices for the protection of customary land claims (Liberia, Mozambique, Uganda) (Rachael Knight) - Conclusion: Enhancing legal empowerment through engagement with customary justice systems (Erica Harper, Ewa Wojkowska and Johanna Cunningham). [ASC Leiden abstract]

31 Hino, Hiroyuki

Ethnic diversity and economic instability in Africa : interdisciplinary perspectives / ed. by Hiroyuki Hino ... [et al.]. - New York : Cambridge University Press, 2012. - XVII, 335 p. : ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., index, noten.

ISBN 1107025990

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Kenya; ethnicity; economic development.

Introduction: Findings of development economics and their limitations / Gustav Ranis --Part I, Demystifying ethnicity --Ethnic patriotism and markets in African history / John Lonsdale -
 -The concept of ethnicity: strengths and limitations for quantitative analysis / Graham K. Brown and Arnim Langer --Essence of ethnicity: an African perspective / Bethwell Allan Ogot --Part II, Does ethnic diversity hinder economic development? --State, ethnicity and economy in Africa / Yash Pal Ghai --Ethnic politics, economic reform and democratisation in Africa / Bruce J. Berman --Evidence from spatial correlation of poverty and income in Kenya / Nobuaki Hamaguchi --Part III, Relationships between ethnicity and stability --Belonging, exclusion and ethnic competition / Parker Shipton --Horizontal inequalities and market instability in Africa / Graham K. Brown and Frances Stewart --Impact of ethnicities on market outcome: results of market experiments in Kenya / Ken-Ichi Shimomura and Takehiko Yamato --Conclusion: Key findings of our interdisciplinary dialogue / Hiroyuki Hino.

32 Isike, Christopher

Towards an indigenous model of conflict resolution : reinventing women's roles as traditional peacebuilders in neo-colonial Africa / Christopher Isike and Ufo Okeke Uzodike -
 In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 33-59 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; women; peacebuilding.

Women have always been at the centre of peace processes across different precolonial African societies. Their peace agency in these societies can be located in their cultural and sociopolitical roles as well as their contributions to the overall well-being of these societies. It is noteworthy that women's peacebuilding roles then were reinforced by perceptions which stereotyped women as natural peacemakers, and as being more pacific than men. However, women in neocolonial African States appear to have lost this myth/sacredness that surrounded their being and social existence in precolonial Africa. This is because apart from being marginalized socially, economically and politically, they have increasingly become victims of male violence. How and why did women transform from being active participants in precolonial politics and peace processes to being passive observers of politics and peacebuilding in neocolonial Africa? And second, given their precolonial peacebuilding antecedents, do women have the potential to transform politics and conflict in neocolonial Africa? In building towards an indigenous model of conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the authors contend that the feminist ethic of care (defined by 'ubuntu') that was appropriated by precolonial African women to wage peace and maintain societal harmony, is still very much a part of the core of contemporary African women, and can be appropriated in resolving subnational conflicts in neocolonial Africa. Indeed, it is possible to develop it into a model of African feminist peacebuilding which can be utilized as an ideological rallying point to transform politics and create a suitable environment for development in the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

33 Kana, Célestine Colette Fouellefak

Cheikh Anta Diop le panafricaniste: un repère pour l'Afrique et sa jeunesse? / Célestine Colette Fouellefak Kana - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 147-166.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; pan-Africanism; cultural history; youth.

L'auteur recherche des moyens d'affermir la conscience panafricaniste chez les jeunes africains aujourd'hui. Avec cet objectif, le présent article examine dans un premier temps les racines de cette idéologie, ses fondements culturels et historiques. Il s'attache ensuite à la personne et à l'histoire du sénégalais Cheikh Anta Diop (1923-1986). La thèse de ce dernier sur la parenté culturelle profonde de l'Égypte avec le reste de l'Afrique, fondement de l'unité des peuples africains, reste, selon l'auteur, d'actualité. La restitution du passé de l'Afrique a rendu possible la restauration de sa conscience historique. Les valeurs de Cheikh Anta Diop sont celles sur lesquelles repose le patrimoine africain. L'auteur enjoint la jeunesse africaine de prendre l'idéologie panafricaine comme modèle et comme stratégie de libération du continent africain, de façon à le conduire vers le palier d'une renaissance africaine. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

34 Mancuso, Salvatore

La Chine en Afrique et les mouvements d'intégration juridique africains / par Salvatore Mancuso - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 876, p. 381-404.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; international law; commercial law; OHADA; international trade.

De nombreux États africains aujourd'hui travaillent sur - ou sont intéressés par - l'intégration juridique. Le présent article vise à discuter le phénomène de l'intégration juridique dans le secteur du droit des affaires en Afrique, dans le cadre des relations commerciales Chine-Afrique. Il s'agit de vérifier comment le commerce entre la Chine et l'Afrique tirerait bénéfice d'une plus large adoption des textes uniformes dans les pays africains, et comment les conditions économiques et politiques existantes soutiendraient une telle adoption. Les investissements chinois en Afrique sont soutenus par une impressionnante force financière. Le gouvernement chinois a consacré l'activité de deux institutions bancaires à ce support financier: la China Export-Import Bank et la China Development Bank. Il est clair que les opérations commerciales chinoises ont besoin d'un cadre juridique efficace, qui peut seulement être fourni par un droit commercial qui se pose en dehors des frontières étatiques. Du point de vue de la perspective chinoise, on note un intérêt croissant de la part d'institutions et universités chinoises pour l'étude des droits commerciaux africains en général, et du droit OHADA en particulier. L'auteur doute que les pays africains, au vu des conditions économiques et juridiques existantes, puissent suivre le modèle chinois de réforme, car ce sont des pays en voie de développement et non en

transition, qui dépendent encore fortement de l'aide internationale externe. Toutefois, un cadre juridique fiable permettant la prévisibilité d'un droit uniforme des affaires ne peut que contribuer à l'intégration africaine dans l'économie globale parmi tous ses partenaires commerciaux, et non seulement la Chine. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

35 Muchie, Mammo

The Africana world : from fragmentation to unity and renaissance / ed. Mammo Muchie, Sanya Osha and Matlotleng P. Matlou. - Pretoria : Africa Institute of South Africa, 2012. - X, 363 p. : tab. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 0798303115

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Lesotho; Namibia; Nigeria; South Africa; Zimbabwe; pan-Africanism; development; governance; international economic relations; indigenous knowledge; conference papers (form); 2011.

The papers in this volume were originally presented at the first Scramble for Africa conference held from 25-27 May 2011 to commemorate the founding of the OAU. The volume launches a new book series aimed to support the study of African unity and renaissance. The papers are grouped into five parts: 1. Post-colonial nation-building processes: chapter by John M. Mudau and Joseph Francis on antipoverty community engagement activities in Mutale municipality, South Africa; 2. Governance, democracy and development: chapters on corruption in developing countries (Tapera O. Chirawu), Nigerian militarism (Sanya Osha), and the root causes of the fragile State in Africa (Maurice O. Dassah); 3. The new scramble for Africa: Brazil, Russia, India and China: chapters on China's links with Africa (Samuel A. Nyanchoga), the legacy and future of NEPAD (Ebrahim Fakir and Chris Landsberg), Sino-led development in Lesotho (Vusi Mashinini), the EU's Economic Partnership Agreements with Africa (Martin Kaggwa), a comparison of India and China in Africa (Sushmita Rajwar), and economic integration in Africa (Mario Scerri); 4. Indigenous knowledge systems: chapters on the ambivalence of traditional institutions in Namibia, notably in the context of resistance during apartheid (Reinhart Kössler), the use of indigenous knowledge systems to enhance food security in Zimbabwe (Pharaoh J. Mavhunga and Misozi Chiweshe), and African diaspora Christian movements and African unity (Roland A. Nathan); 5. Twenty-first-century pan-Africanism: chapters on the role of youth (Baba A. Buntu), the renaissance of 21st century pan-Africanism (David L. Horne), hieroglyphics and the construction of pan-African unity (Kimani S. Nehusi), and Conclusion: never again to any form of scramble for Africa (Mammo Muchie, Sanya Osha and Matlotleng P. Matlou). [ASC Leiden abstract]

36 Munzangala-Munziewu, Dieudonné

De la justice et des droits de l'homme en démocratie / Dieudonné Munzangala-Munziewu - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 129-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; human rights; social justice; democracy.

Le présent article traite tout d'abord de la question des droits de l'homme et de la justice en démocratie, puis de la problématique de la pauvreté et de la justice sociale en Afrique. Certes, les situations sont variées sur le continent, mais on note ça et là l'affleurement de sociétés civiles assoiffées de justice, tout comme l'avènement d'une classe politique plus soucieuse de bonne gouvernance. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

37 N'Goran, David K.

Senghor, l'État, la pensée et la poésie: une stratégie de "dé-classement" dans le champ littéraire / David K. N'Goran - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 25-37.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; writers; Negritude; literature.

Léopold Sédar Senghor, homme politique, écrivain et poète, est parvenu à faire entrer l'Afrique dans la vaste mythologie internationale de la "civilisation de l'universel" et à se positionner lui-même comme un "classique" dans le champ littéraire africain. La présente étude entend réexaminer la position de Léopold Sédar Senghor dans ce champ littéraire. Elle prend en compte le contexte historique et philosophique de son époque, y compris les relations avec d'autres auteurs et leurs textes dans l'espace de production anthropologique et littéraire à l'échelle mondiale, qui déboucheront par exemple sur le concept senghorien de "négritude". Bibliogr., note, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

38 Nhamo, Godwell

REDD+ and the global climate policy negotiating regimes : challenges and opportunities for Africa / Godwell Nhamo - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 385-406 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; climate change; international agreements; forests.

Prior to developments in Copenhagen in 2009 and Cancun in 2010, global climate policy negotiations seldom culminated in concrete decisions concerning ways in which Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) could be linked to sustainable development and carbon markets in developing countries, such as those in some parts of Africa. That changed with the expansion of the REDD initiative, to REDD+. Key arguments in the discussions have concerned contested methodologies for measuring, reporting and verifying carbon stocks; ensuring adequate technology transfer; and rectifying the shortage of local experts to deal with REDD+. However, there has been no contestation on the fact that REDD+ creates financial value for carbon stored in forests, an aspect that would encourage developing countries to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of forested lands and to invest in low-carbon growth paths. This article sheds light on how REDD+ has developed in global climate negotiations and how African

governments have and should engage with REDD+. The conclusion is that since the Bali Action Plan of 2007, there has been significant progress in creating enabling global architecture with regard to REDD+, and African governments should now grasp the opportunities offered by REDD+ while advocating for a fair, legally binding and ethical arrangement to engage over the forests which are so key to many of their economies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

39 Onuoha, Browne

Power, conflict and consensus building in Africa : ideology revisited / Browne Onuoha - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 9-32.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; conflict resolution; power; State-society relationship.

This paper interrogates and rejects the effectiveness of consensus building as a mechanism for conflict resolution in Africa. Drawing from the conflict/consensus theoretical debates of the 1960s, the author argues that because of the inherent character of power, and considering the nature of the State in Africa, which is subordinated to private interests, the political leaders will not readily bend to consensus. Instead of consensus he suggests a reform of the State. But beyond the reform, he points out the compelling need for the development of a virile civil society and a corresponding need for the re-invention of a nationalist ideology, both of which will induce as well as facilitate the relative autonomy of the State. Thereafter, a reformed State in Africa will be better placed to adequately manage power and conflict. Bibliogr., note, sum. [Journal abstract]

40 Pinfold, John

Africa, sport and the archive : the SCOLMA conference 2011 / [contrib.: John Pinfold ... et al.]. - London : SCOLMA, 2011. - 117 p. : ill. ; 30 cm. - (African research and documentation, ISSN 0305-862X ; no. 116) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Liberia; Kenya; South Africa; Zimbabwe; Scotland; United States; sports; archives; football; newspapers; cricket.

The papers in this special issue were presented at the 2011 SCOLMA (the UK Libraries and Archives Group on Africa) conference on 'Africa, sport and the archive'. The papers are: Materials relating to sport in Africa in the collection of the Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies, Northwestern University: an overview (Michelle Guittar & David L. Easterbrook); Boycotts and bailouts: the archives of the Commonwealth Games Council of Scotland (Karl Magee); Anglophone Africa in the Olympic movement: the confirmation of a British wager? (1948-1962) (Pascal Charitas); A game for the good?: football, youths and the Liberian civil conflict (Holly Collison); 'The Standard': a repository of African sports history (Michelle Sikes); South African sports history and the archive (Dean Allen); Cricket and war in early Rhodesia, 1890-99 (Jonty Winch). [ASC Leiden abstract]

41 Pretorius, Joelian

Africa-India nuclear cooperation : pragmatism, principle, post-colonialism and the Pelindaba Treaty / Joelian Pretorius - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 319-339.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; India; nuclear weapons; African agreements; disarmament; uranium.

The United States-India nuclear agreement, announced in 2005, was a first step in the process to normalize India's international nuclear relations despite the fact that India is not a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Africa is largely seen as a uranium supplier rather than nuclear power producer in the world nuclear order. The position that African States take towards Africa-India nuclear cooperation, uranium supply to India in particular, is informed by two seemingly contrasting factors, namely economic and political pragmatism on the one hand, and non-proliferation imperatives and norms on the other. The African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Treaty of 1996, also referred to as the Pelindaba Treaty, prohibits uranium and nuclear-related exports to States without comprehensive safeguards of their nuclear facilities, but the case of India is still open for interpretation. Africa and India's shared postcolonial consciousness, manifesting in their historical ties, membership of the Non-Aligned Movement and South-South cooperation, is often regarded as another factor facilitating Africa-India nuclear relations. A more critical view points to the different notions of postcoloniality in Africa and India, resulting in different approaches to nuclear non-proliferation that constrain their nuclear relations. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

42 Richards, Yvette

Labor's gendered misstep: the Women's Committee and African Women Workers, 1957-1968 / by Yvette Richards - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 415-442.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; trade unions; women workers; ICFTU; 1960-1969.

The Consultative Committee for Women Workers' Questions (commonly called the Women's Committee), a joint creation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the International Trade Secretariats (ITS), was founded in 1957. This paper follows three intersecting trajectories to interweave the struggles of pioneer African women labour leaders with an account of the Women's Committee's activism on the continent, covering the period 1957 to 1968. First, it examines the transnational efforts of women to build a working-class solidarity based on cooperative work in designing programmes and proposals. Second, it chronicles the efforts of European and African women to convince men of the importance of prioritizing efforts to promote women's leadership and organization and integration into labour movements. Third, the paper

investigates the extent to which cultural beliefs and economic and political constraints shaped the parameters of women's activism. The paper contends that the ICFTU and its affiliates failed to grasp the significance of the Women's Committee's warning that organized labour ignored women at its peril, with detrimental consequences for its future expansion. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

43 Sarkin, Jeremy

The African Commission on Human and People's Rights and the future African Court of Justice and Human Rights : comparative lessons from the European Court of Human Rights / Jeremy Sarkin - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 281-293.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Europe; human rights; African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights; African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

This article focuses on two regional human rights systems - the system that exists in Africa and the mechanism that exists within the Council of Europe. It examines the development and specifics of each system to determine what lessons the African Commission and the future African Court of Justice and Human Rights can learn from the European model and its Court of Human Rights. The article also examines what can be learnt from the role of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the role of the present human rights court: the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights. It examines the strengths and weaknesses of each system and the challenges that exist for each. The article also examines the experience of the European Commission of Human Rights, which is no longer in existence, in addition to European Court on Human Rights, which has taken over the functions of the Commission, to determine what can be drawn from their experiences. Issues examined include the institutional strengths and weaknesses of these bodies, State compliance with the decisions of the human rights institutions and the resources available to these bodies. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

44 Thomas, Kevin J.A.

African female immigration to the United States and its policy implications / Kevin J.A. Thomas and Ikubolajeh Logan - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 87-107 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; United States; women migrants; immigration; professional workers.

This study examines the dynamics of female African immigration and settlement in the United States and discusses the research and policy implications for these processes. It highlights a significant surge in female immigration from African compared to non-African countries in recent years. This surge is driven by female immigration from Africa's most populous countries, from countries affected by civil conflicts, and from English-speaking

countries in the region. African women are also more likely to arrive as unmarried singles than other female immigrants. In addition, they have the highest prevalence of bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees among women in the US. African females are also about twice more likely to be enrolled in US educational institutions compared to other women. Those in the labour force are more likely to work as nursing professionals than in technical occupational groups such as engineering and computing. The study concludes by discussing the research and policy implications of these findings for countries in the developing world. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

45 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Africa, cultural studies and difference / ed. by Keyan G. Tomaselli, Handel Kashope Wright. - London [etc.] : Routledge, 2011. - 190 p. : fig., foto's, ill. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415617421

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; East Africa; Nigeria; South Africa; culture; African identity; cinema; popular music; traditional festivals; educational philosophy; Somali; diasporas.

This special issue of the journal 'Cultural Studies' is dedicated to the plurality of African Cultural Studies. An introduction by the editors is followed by a chapter on Africanicity in black cinema by Boulou E. de B'éri. Lize van Robbroeck analyses African nationalist subjectivities in South African print and visual culture of the early 20th century. Awad Ibrahim deals with the case of African youth attending a high school in Ontario, Canada, discussing the semiology of in-betweenness. Fibian Kavulani Lukalo's 'Outliving generations: youth traversing borders through popular music in everyday urban life in East Africa' showcases the emerging urban youth culture in East Africa. Natasha Distiller in 'Surviving the future: towards a South African cultural studies', looks specifically at the difficulties encountered in assessing a contemporary South African cultural space. Sunday Enessi Ododo's paper on the Ekuechi festival of the Ebira Tao of central Nigeria offers an analysis of masks and mask-less significance in these performances. Ali A. Abdi's paper 'Europe and African thought systems and philosophies of education' is largely critical of European modes of thinking and attitudes towards Africa. 'An African presence in Europe: portraits of Somali elders' by Glenn Jordan intertwines personal narrative of author and subjects with imagery relating to diasporic history, notably in Wales, where the Somali Elders Project was set up. [ASC Leiden abstract]

46 Touré, Lala

"Prison d'Europe" ou les prisons de l'émigration / Lala Touré - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 87-98.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Europe; novels; migrants; youth; emigration.

Divers écrivains d'origine africaine, tels que Fatou Diome ("Le ventre de l'Atlantique"), Aminata Sow Fall ("Douceurs du bercail"), Abasse Ndione et Abdel Aziz Diop Mayoro, ont dénoncé le fléau de la tentation de l'émigration des jeunes Africains vers l'Europe. Les jeunes sont poussés, dans un contexte de mondialisation planétaire et de foisonnement des technologies de l'information et de la communication, par l'illusion d'un Occident sublimé et dans l'espoir de vivre mieux. L'article examine les différents motifs de l'émigration chez les jeunes Africains, puis met l'accent sur les faces cachées de l'émigration, et enfin, avec "Prison d'Europe" (2009), évoque l'appel à la prise de conscience de Mayoro Diop, par ailleurs journaliste. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

47 Tsala Mbani, André Liboire

La question éthique de la fin de vie à la lumière de l'eschatologie et de la thanatologie traditionnelles africaines / André Liboire Tsala Mbani - In: *Éthiopes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 215-226.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; euthanasia; cultural philosophy; ethics.

Cette réflexion porte sur la conception des soins en fin de vie et de l'euthanasie, de la notion de vie et de fin de vie. L'auteur explique comment les cultures africaine et occidentale sur le sujet sont en contraste, et de fait incompatibles. L'euthanasie, qu'elle soit causée par un acte commis ou omis, parce qu'elle traduit un certain déterminisme humain sur la vie, est contraire à la fois à l'eschatologie et à la thanatologie traditionnelles africaines. Selon la conception africaine, la vie de l'homme dépend de l'au-delà, elle est donc soumise à un ordre défini par la loi divine. Pour l'auteur, la pratique euthanasique à l'ordre du jour dans certaines sociétés occidentales qu'il qualifie d'utilitaristes, de matérialistes et de sécularisées, remet en cause l'ordre moral traditionnel régi par des valeurs commanditées par l'au-delà. En effet, la vie de l'homme, selon la pensée africaine, est régie par une loi qui s'impose à lui indépendamment de sa volonté, qui détermine l'existence humaine et définit sa qualité. Dans l'eschatologie traditionnelle africaine, la vie est considérée comme une donnée permanente, impérissable. Le problème de la mort est envisagé à l'intérieur du problème de la vie. La mort constitue un point de jonction ou d'alliage entre le passé, le présent et l'avenir. La perspective de la mort, c'est de perpétuer la continuité existentielle de la chaîne qui relie les ancêtres à ceux qui viendront. Par contre, en Occident, la mort est considérée comme la fin de la souffrance charnelle, une délivrance du destin absurde de l'homme. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

48 Ubink, Janine

Customary justice: perspectives on legal empowerment / Janine Ubink, ed. ; Thomas McInerney, series ed. - Rome [etc.] : International Development Law Organization [etc.], cop. 2011. - 185 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Legal and governance reform ; no. 3/2011) - Met noten. ISBN 8896155061

AFRICA - GENERAL

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Eritrea; Liberia; Namibia; access to justice; customary law; legal reform; codification.

This edited volume considers the possibilities for customary legal empowerment, examining change processes in customary justice systems and the role these systems can and do play in the legal empowerment of marginalized groups and individuals. Some chapters focus on the possible involvement of donors, others focus largely on domestic actors, viz. governments, traditional authorities and customary justice users. The contributions analyse both intracommunal power relations and the institutional linkages and relationships between customary and State justice systems, in relation to norms, dispute resolution mechanisms and administrative fora. Three chapters deal specifically with an African country: Policy proposals for justice reform in Liberia: opportunities under the current legal framework to expand access to justice (Amanda C. Rawls) - Ensuring access to justice through community courts in Eritrea (Senai W. Andemariam) - Stating the customary: an innovative approach to the locally legitimate recording of customary law in Namibia (Janine Ubink). [ASC Leiden abstract]

49 Van Beek, Ursula J.

China's global policy and Africa : a few implications for the post-crisis world / Ursula J. Van Beek - In: *Politikon*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 389-408.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; China; foreign policy; international economic relations.

This article evaluates China's role in Africa. Its objective is to determine the possible benefits and drawbacks for the continent of China's engagement, and to establish whether there might be wider global implications. The focus of inquiry in the African context falls on the specifics of the ways in which China does business on the continent. This is contrasted with the West, whose engagement with Africa has been vastly different both historically and in business practice. The aim is to assess which of the two approaches might hold more promise for Africa's development. In the wider context, of particular interest are the origins and the essence of the multilateral component of the current Chinese foreign policy, which holds the potential to effect a change in the global balance of power, especially in the context of the Great Recession. The discussion is set within a historical context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

50 Wasserman, Herman

Journalism and climate change in Africa / [ed. Herman Wasserman ; contrib. Shakuntala Rao ... et al.]. - Madison, WI : University of Wisconsin Press, 2012. - p. 1-71. ; 24 cm. - (Ecquid novi, ISSN 0256-0054 ; vol. 33, no. 1 (2012)) - Met bibliogr., samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; climate change; journalism.

Especially in Africa, the continent that is "least responsible, most affected, least informed", the media's role in contributing to public understanding of climate change is crucial. On the eve of the 17th UN Conference of the Parties (COP17) in Durban, South Africa, the School of Journalism and Media Studies at Rhodes University, supported by UNESCO, hosted a colloquium on 'Journalism and Climate Change in the Global South' as part of the 15th Highway Africa conference, held in Cape Town. Selected papers presented at that colloquium are published in this special themed issue. By and large, the evaluation of the media that emerges is not a positive one. In their research, the authors often established that the media do not pay sufficient attention to climate change, that journalists do not fully understand the science behind climate change or that they are unable to communicate that science effectively, and that media often fail to keep climate change on the news agenda long enough to inform opinion. Articles: The case for "green pen journalism" in an age of globalisation and liberalisation (Shakuntala Rao) - Systemic challenges to reporting complexity in journalism: HIV/AIDS and climate change in Africa (Alan Finlay) - "Sexing up" environmental issues: exploring media eco-ethics, advocacy and journalism in a South African context (Nicola Jones) - Blogging and tweeting climate change in South Africa (Tanja Bosch) - Climate change and the possibility of "slow journalism" (Harold Gess). Notes and queries: Coverage cop-out: global media analysis points to a lack of climate change coverage (Wadim Schreiner and Johan Bosman). [ASC Leiden abstract]

51 Willems, Wendy

The ballot vote as embedded ritual: a radical critique of liberal-democratic approaches to media and elections in Africa / Wendy Willems - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 91-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; democracy; mass media; elections.

A significant part of scholarship on media in Africa has adopted the normative ideal of liberal democracy, which defines democracy primarily as electoral democracy. Media institutions, in this regard, are considered to play an important role in strengthening the democratic process and making government more accountable to its citizens. Media are seen as constituting a discursive space or Habermasian public sphere where issues of public concern can be deliberated. Audiences are treated as citizens engaged in public dialogue in and through the media. In this approach, a major task of modern mass media is to offer information in order to enable citizens to participate meaningfully in political life such as providing fair and "objective" coverage on all major candidates in elections that would allow citizens to make a well-informed choice. This article critiques the tendency in work on media in Africa to equate democracy with a form of electoral democracy. First of all, the article advocates a more substantive definition of democracy which goes beyond merely the regular conduct of free and fair elections, a multiparty system, respect for human rights and press freedom. Adopting radical democracy as a normative ideal reveals the crucial

role of media, beyond merely elections, in democratizing power relations and correcting structural inequalities. Secondly, the article argues that liberal-democratic approaches to media and elections presuppose a universal meaning of elections, hereby ignoring the particular embedded meaning that elections obtain in the African context, as the example of Zimbabwe demonstrates. Instead of treating media as the neutral arbiters of information on election candidates, the author offers an alternative, critical research agenda that considers the engagement between media institutions and political actors as a symbiotic relationship that ultimately seeks to legitimize certain election candidates and condone election rituals as democratic events par excellence. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NORTHEAST AFRICA

ERITREA

52 Bereketeab, Redie

Re-examining local governance in Eritrea : the redrawing of administration regions / Redie Bereketeab - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 1-29 : fig., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; central-local government relations; local government; decentralization; administrative divisions; legislative power; executive power.

The postindependence government of Eritrea introduced Proclamation 86/1996 to redraw the administrative structure of the newly independent territory. The principle behind the redrawing was to serve a decentralized governance system where considerable power would be devolved to the regions. According to this principle the regions were provided with legislative, executive and judiciary bodies of local governance. The regions were also to be divided into subregions and village/area units and provided with legislative, executive and judiciary organs that would enhance the local governing system in which the local communities are given, both legally and practically, the autonomy to run their political, economic, social and cultural life with less central interference. In practice, however, the governance system that was introduced following independence proved to be highly centralized. This became glaringly obvious following the outbreak of the second war (1998-2000) between Eritrea and Ethiopia. The paper critically re-examines local governance in Eritrea. It examines the various stages of the redrawing of the regions from the creation of the Italian colony of Eritrea in 1890 until the introduction of new administrative structures following independence in 1991. It examines the corresponding power structures and local governance systems. It also examines the modality of the redrawing and the political intentionality behind it. Through text interpretation and analysis the paper examines the connection between local governance and decentralization. The paper draws the conclusion that the legal mechanism put in place and the discretionary power arrangement

between the executive and legislative bodies could not provide ample space for local governance. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

53 Müller, Tanja R.

Beyond the siege State : tracing hybridity during a recent visit to Eritrea / Tanja R. Müller - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 451-464.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; political conditions.

This article offers an alternative reading of the current situation in Eritrea that goes beyond the narrative of dictatorship and oppression. Based on recent fieldwork in Eritrea and among Eritrean refugees in Tel Aviv, it offers a hybrid interpretation of developments within Eritrea. The article argues that a transition process instigated by the current leadership is still possible. At the same time rising inequalities and other dynamics may ultimately jeopardize any such transition. More generally important sections of the population have become suspicious of grand political projects, but rather focus on the microcosms of potentially intangible transformations from within. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

54 Ponzanesi, Sandra

The color of love : 'madamismo' and interracial relationships in the Italian colonies / Sandra Ponzanesi - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 155-172 : ill., foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Eritrea; women; race relations; cohabitation; sexuality; colonists; Italians.

This article focuses on 'madamas', colonized women who provided "the comforts of home" to male Italian settlers in East Africa. While the madamas represented only a small fraction of colonized women in the Horn of Africa, they emerged as a key feature of the Italo-African encounter and dominated colonial discourses on and representations of native women. Native women were stereotypically represented as Black Venuses, voyeuristically gazed at and petrified in atemporal settings without any sociocultural specificity and dismissed as "victims" of Italian colonialism, or as dangerous and mysterious objects. Even early colonial narratives that expressed some sympathy for the violated indigenous people were unanimous in portraying the madamas who consorted with Italian men as sorceresses, femmes fatales, spies, witches, or manipulators. The madamas were often blamed for Italian military incompetence and for turning many Italian men into 'insabbiati', literally "covered with sand" and figuratively "gone native". Historians, ethnographers and writers have inevitably tended to concentrate on the colonizers rather than on the colonized, and on the sexuality of white males in nineteenth- and twentieth-century colonialism. Based on emerging studies on the historical nature of madamismo in Eritrea, and its cultural implications, this article brings a gender corrective to the dominant discourses surrounding

madamismo and accounts for the experiences, legacies, and voices on the colour of love in colonial times from the colonized perspective. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

ETHIOPIA

55 Alemayehu Debelo Jorgo

Conquest and change in Boorana traditional polity : a study of dynamism and resilience of indigenous political institutions / Alemayehu Debelo Jorgo - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 37-67 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Boran; political systems; political change.

This paper discusses the dynamism of power relations between Boorana institutions - mainly the 'gadaa' indigenous system, the 'qaalluu' (religious leaders) institution and the 'Gumii Gayyoo' (national assembly) - and the Ethiopian government at different times. It describes the allocation of responsibilities or authority by the Boorana customary 'constitution' in the period before the Abyssinian conquest in the late 1890s, showing that the indigenous institutions constituted the core political, juridical and religious systems of the Boorana. Generally, their institutions' authority and roles were complementary, with some functional overlap, and they operated in a cohesive fashion. With the Abyssinian conquest, radical political changes occurred. The Abyssinians imposed their own system of rule on Boorana indigenous customary law, and rearranged the indigenous institutions in ways that served their own interests. The shifting of political power from the 'gadaa' to the 'qaalluu' institution marked the beginning of a dual government system in which the indigenous existed alongside the imposed in an uneasy relationship that can be characterized as both cooperative and confrontational. Bibliogr., notes. [ASC Leiden abstract]

56 Asebe Regassa Debelo

Dynamics of political ethnicity and ethnic policy in Ethiopia : national discourse and lived reality in the Guji-Gedeo case / Asebe Regassa Debelo - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 1-36.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; ethnicity; ethnic conflicts; federalism; Gedeo; Guji.

By the late 1960s, the question of nationalities had begun to lead the political agendas of ethnic-based social movements in Ethiopia. These movements contributed to the 1974 revolution and toppled the military regime in 1991, ushering in a new political order in which ethnic federalism was the principal organizing theme of Ethiopian politics. Defenders of ethnic federalism argue that granting administrative autonomy to ethnic groups is the only solution to redress past injustices. Ironically, interethnic conflicts have escalated in the post-1991 period. Even ethnic groups who claim to possess shared values, cultures, beliefs and

myths of common ancestry and have for centuries coexisted in harmonious and interdependent relationships were involved in bloody conflicts. Such conflicts occurred in 1995 and 1998 between the Guji and the Gedeo of southern Ethiopia. Using the Guji-Gedeo conflicts as a case study, this paper explores the nexus between the discourse on ethnic federalism and the practical challenges in implementing federalist policies. It shows that the conflict was an early outcome of the implementation of the Ethiopian experiment of ethnic federalism and that it resulted from the discrepancy between the official promises of the political model and how power was actually exercised on the ground. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

57 Ashagrie, Aboneh

The role of women on the Ethiopian stage / Aboneh Ashagrie - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 1-8.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; theatre; women artists.

Drama has been an important cultural form in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, for 90 years. There have been many important playwrights who have been influential in the sociopolitical as well as cultural development of the nation, and the State has consistently supported a range of theatrical activities, as well as censoring on occasion theatre it found too challenging. However, academic writing on Ethiopian theatre is still limited. This article explores a particular aspect of Ethiopian theatre tradition, namely the representation of women on the Ethiopian stage, and the issues surrounding the empowerment of women in Ethiopian theatre. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Amharic. [Journal abstract]

58 Bascom, Johnathan

Ethiopia: development of geography, economy, and GIS use / [contrib. by] Johnathan Bascom ... [et al.]. - Saint Paul, MN : Miami University, Department of Geography, 2011. - p. 19-91. : ill., krt. ; 23 cm. - (African geographical review, ISSN 1937-6812 ; vol. 30, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; geography; rural development; road construction; erosion; soil management; resettlement; location factors.

This special issue contains four articles on Ethiopia. The first, by Johnathan Bascom et al., surveys the development of geography as an academic discipline in Ethiopia since 1950, its current landscape, and future challenges. The second article, by Tefera Tarekegn and John Overton, deals with isolation as a development strategy. It presents the findings of research in an isolated rural village in Ethiopia which has actively resisted the construction of a road to link it to the outside world. The next article, by Woldeamlak Bewket, examines farmers' perception and knowledge of the soil erosion process and its impacts and control techniques in the northwestern highlands of Ethiopia. In the last article, Aynalem Adugna

discusses a GIS (Geographic Information System)-assisted identification of areas suitable for irrigation-based resettlement in Ethiopia. [ASC Leiden abstract]

59 De Brauw, Alan

Do limitations in land rights transferability influence mobility rates in Ethiopia? / Alan de Brauw and Valerie Mueller - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 548-579 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; land rights; migration.

Migration is considered a pathway out of poverty for many rural households in developing countries. National policies can discourage households from exploiting external employment opportunities through the distortion of capital markets. In this paper, the authors study whether a specific distortion, restrictions on land transferability, affects migration in Ethiopia. They find that, when migration is broadly defined to include anyone who left the household between survey rounds (as opposed to those who left to find work), households with better land rights are slightly less likely to send out migrants. However, this finding does not hold when restricting the focus to employment migration. Although improved land transferability rights have a modest negative effect on migration, understanding the barriers to migration is of utmost importance given recent work that highlights the high earning potential in the non-agricultural sector in Ethiopia. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

60 Dugassa, Begna

Denial of leadership development and the underdevelopment of public health : the experience of the Oromo people in Ethiopia / Begna Dugassa - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 139-174 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political repression; Oromo; health policy; leadership.

Subjected to Ethiopian colonial policies, the Oromo people have not been allowed to develop their indigenous institutions and the independent leadership needed to mobilize their own resources and improve their standard of living. This situation has led to the gradual deterioration of public health conditions in Oromia and exposed the Oromo to situations that have led elsewhere to the annihilation of several colonized peoples. This paper first sets the framework for analysing the relationship between colonialism and public health. It then explores indigenous Oromo leadership and institutions and their role in maintaining the overall well-being of Oromo society. Finally it examines the mechanisms by which the government of Ethiopia has denied the Oromo people their own leadership and assesses the public health impact of this, paying attention to policies of cultural assimilation; intermarriage between Ethiopians and Oromo; the elimination of Oromo leaders; the separation of the Oromo leadership from the people; the distortion of the image

of potential Oromo leaders; and corruption and cooptation. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

61 Kenaw, Setargew

Cultural translation of mobile telephones: mediation of strained communication among Ethiopian married couples / Setargew Kenaw - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 131-155 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; mobile telephone; communication; spouses.

Primarily aiming to highlight and exemplify how a technology can be socially and culturally appropriated, this article draws attention to the role of mobile phone communication in straining relations between married couples on the basis of material from Ethiopia. Much of the material is based on interviews conducted in Addis Ababa between June and November 2009 with forty married women and ten married men, as well as observations and some additional interviews in 2011. The findings show that mobile phone-mediated interactions between spouses are filled with monitoring and controlling activities, expressed in such forms as checking call logs, text messages, making casual calls, and switching-off phones, leading to highly strained relations that may result in the marital relation as a whole falling apart. These findings show how a technology can actively shape or influence interactions, and reveal interactions that might otherwise be concealed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

62 Lencho, Taddese

Boorana political culture and Rousseau's concept of popular democracy : an examination of theory and praxis / Taddese Lencho - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 69-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; democracy; political science; Boran.

When Jean Jacques Rousseau referred to the ancient Greeks as a historical precedent for his concept of popular democracy and as evidence for his theories, he was unaware of the fact that his version of popular democracy was being practised closer to his time. There seems to be a strong parallelism between Rousseau's concept of popular democracy and how the Boorana (southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya) have been practising their version of popular democracy for more than 350 years of Oromo history. The present paper examines these similarities and argues that Rousseau's theories, generally considered too ideal to be of any practical utility, show surprising operability in the context of Boorana political tradition. The paper pays attention to Rousseau's theories of the 'general will', which resembles popular sovereignty in Boorana; the Boorana polity's 'gadaa' system; the 'Gumii Gayyoo' and other Boorana assemblies. Finally, it compares Rousseau's legislator and Boorana legislators. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

63 Mergo, Lemessa

"The scene does not speak" : the demise of the Odaa Bulluq sacred forest in Horro Guduru, northwestern Oromia, Ethiopia / Lemessa Mergo - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 101-137 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; environmental degradation; nature conservation; indigenous knowledge; forests; religious rituals; forest management.

This paper explains the role of Oromo indigenous knowledge systems in protecting natural forests. It focuses on the Odaa Bulluq sacred forest and the associated indigenous belief system of the Horro Guduru Oromo in northwestern Oromia, Ethiopia. It shows that the Horro Guduru Oromo traditional knowledge of environmental harmony has remained intact, despite the losses that occurred in pristine environments such as the Odaa Bulluq sacred forest as a result of the activities of external forces and internal changes in the area. The paper argues that the major factors responsible for the demise of the Odaa Bulluq are colonial conquest, the State's neglect of the forest and indigenous forms of preservation, as well as religious change in Horro Guduru society. This religious change is particularly evident in the rapid spread of the Protestant faith in the area after the mid-1990s. The paper also shows that the rapid expansion of the town of Saqalaa has contributed greatly to the loss of the religious significance of the sacred forest and, ultimately, to its demise. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

64 Mersha Alehegne

Towards a glossary of Ethiopian manuscript culture and practice / Mersha Alehegne - In: *Aethiopica / Asien-Afrika-Institut*: (2011), vol. 14, p. 145-162.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; manuscripts; terminology; Ge'ez language.

In Ethiopia, manuscripts are still viewed as sacred objects. They are a vehicle of cultural legacy on various aspects of Ethiopian philosophy, culture, politics and science. This paper provides definitions for important terms that have specialized meaning in the Ethiopian manuscript culture. The entries are arranged alphabetically following the Latin alphabetical order. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

65 Plaut, Martin

The legacy of Meles Zenawi / Martin Plaut - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 645-654.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; political history; Cabinet; in memoriams (form).

This obituary deals with the legacy of Ethiopia's late Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. His death in a Belgian hospital was announced on 21 August 1912. This was less than four

decades after the Derg toppled Haile Selassie in September 1974. Appalling suffering followed, with the Red Terror, the famines and Ethiopia's wars in Eritrea and Somalia, yet Ethiopian society has changed almost beyond recognition. In the past forty years Ethiopia has been transformed from a stagnant society dominated by the nobility and the church into a modern developmental State. Any assessment of the part played by Prime Minister Meles, revolutionary, statesman and autocrat, must acknowledge his role in this transformation. The obituary focuses on three main elements: ethnic federalism, which was central to Meles's rule; the development strategies he pursued; and the foreign policy that was the bedrock of his Western support. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

HORN OF AFRICA

66 Sharamo, Roba

Regional security in the post-Cold War Horn of Africa / ed. by Roba Sharamo and Berouk Mesfin. - Pretoria : Institute for Security Studies, cop. 2011. - XV, 436 p. : tab. - (ISS monograph ; 178) - Met bijl., bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9781920422448

ASC Subject Headings: Northeast Africa; regional security; conference papers (form); 2010.

The papers in this volume were presented at a roundtable on Regional Security in the Post-Cold War Horn of Africa held on 14-15 April 2010, in Nairobi, Kenya. They examine political decisionmaking, personalities and historical experiences, and identify key issues of intra-State politics and patterns of internal insurgency in the Horn of Africa. Contributions: The Horn of Africa security complex (Berouk Mesfin); The Ethiopian-Eritrean war of 1998-2000: an analysis of its causes, course, impacts and prospects (Kidist Mulugeta); The causes and consequences of the Eritrean-Ethiopian border conflict: the need for a holistic approach towards transitional justice (Daniel R. Mekonnen and Paulos Tesfagiorgis); Regional and extra-regional inputs in promoting (in)security in Somalia (Kizito Sabala); Unravelling the Islamist insurgency in Somalia: the case of Harakat al-Shabaab Mujahideen (Matteo Guglielmo); The failure of 'making unity attractive': the uncertain future of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement implementation in Sudan (Aleksi Ylönen); Southern Sudan: understanding US interests and equities at the end of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Lesley Anne Warner); Piracy off the coast of Somalia: towards a domestic legal response to an international concern (Leanne McKay); Water conflict resolution and institutionbuilding in the Nile Basin (Tefaye Tafesse); Eritrean-Yemeni relations (M. Venkataraman and Solomon Mebrie); Not born as a de facto State: Somaliland's complicated State formation (Markus Virgil Hoehne); IGAD's peace and security strategy: a panacea for long-term stability in the Horn of Africa region? (Kasaija Phillip Apuuli); Keeping an elusive peace: AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) and the quest for

peace in Somalia (Mupenda T. Wakengela); Building a regional peacekeeping capacity: the challenges facing the African Union in Darfur (Krista Nerland). [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOMALIA

67 Gelot, Linnéa

Supporting African peace operations / ed. by Linnéa Gelot, Ludwig Gelot and Cedric de Coning. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2012. - 117 p. : foto's. - (Policy dialogue, ISSN 1654-6709 ; 8) - Bibliogr.: p. 111-114. - Met gloss., samenvatting.

ISBN 9789171067234

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; Sudan; peacekeeping operations; African Union; international cooperation; UN; conference papers (form); 2011.

Over the last decade the AU has deployed three peace operations: in Burundi (AMIB), Darfur (AMIS) and Somalia (AMISOM). In each of these cases, it made a significant contribution to stabilizing the situation. The models used to finance and support AU peace operations have been different in each of the three AU operations to date. At a seminar convened in Uppsala, Sweden, on 15 and 16 December 2011, AU, EU and UN officials closely involved in these operations were gathered together with a view to comparing experiences with the different support models that have been used to date in Sudan and Somalia. The aim of the seminar was to identify lessons from these experiences and to generate policy-relevant knowledge that can improve the way the AU and its partners manage their relationship, including the support aspect, in future. This report consists of some of the papers presented at the seminar, as well as general commentary and observations. Contributors: Mustapha Abdallah, Martin Luther Agwai, Kwesi Aning, Henry Anyidoho, Cage Banseka, Cedric de Koning, James Gadin, Linnéa Gelot, Ludwig Gelot. [ASC Leiden abstract]

68 Olagunju, Gbadebo A.

Piracy 'jure gentium': resurgence of the old problem as a new challenge in international maritime law / Gbadebo A. Olagunju - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 309-325.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Somalia; piracy; international law of the sea.

Worldwide statistics show that piracy has been on the increase, especially since 2003. Notorious hotspots of piracy include Somalia and Nigeria. This article examines the reasons for the increasing occurrence of piracy and what international law can do to curb the practice. Among the reasons for increasing piracy are the poverty level and political instability in the areas where it occurs. The article outlines the work of the International Maritime Bureau and the international legal framework to combat piracy, notably the UN

Law of the Sea Convention of 1982, with a focus on the case of Somalia. It argues that in areas such as Somalia and the Niger delta, where piracy is rampant due to a breakdown of law and order, the international community can help broker a truce before the problem degenerates. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

69 Walls, Michael

Somalia: oil and (in)security / Michael Walls and Steve Kibble - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 525-535.

ASC Subject Headings: Somalia; State collapse; regional security; petroleum.

East Africa is being hailed as the last unexplored oilfield. Estimates suggest that Somalia's offshore oil and gas fields could contain 110 billion barrels. Optimism over the extent of deposits is not universal, though. In addition, major political, security and environmental issues persist. There are fears that oil, conflicts over its revenues, and the insecurity and instability that exploitation could bring, will exacerbate an already complex situation. The present briefing addresses these issues, also examining similar situations in Mozambique and Timor-Leste. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SOUTH SUDAN

70 Johnson, Douglas H.

The Heglig oil dispute between Sudan and South Sudan / Douglas H. Johnson - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 561-569 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; South Sudan; boundary conflicts; conflict resolution; petroleum.

The armed forces of Sudan and newly independent South Sudan recently clashed over the border area called Heglig by Khartoum and Panthou by Juba, in a dispute involving security, ownership of land, and control of oil production. The clash triggered swift condemnation of South Sudan for occupying Sudanese national territory. However, such pronouncements risk pre-judging a dispute that has not yet been decisively resolved. This briefing provides historical background relevant to understanding the history of the dispute, and the efforts in the context of the 2004 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) to resolve it and other border disputes. A serious examination of both oral and documentary evidence will be required in order to make a ruling that complies with "African best practice". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SUDAN

71 Berridge, W.J.

Ambivalent ideologies and the limitations of the colonial prison in Sudan, 1898-1956 / W.J. Berridge - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 444-462.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; prisons; colonial administration.

This article investigates the failure of the colonial State in Sudan to establish an extensive and reformatory prison system according to the European ideal. It attributes this failure not just to the limited material resources of the colonial State but to its own internal divisions and ambivalent attitude towards the notion of a reformatory penal project. This mirrored the State's ambivalent attitude toward other forms of development, education and 'civilization'. In this failure with prison reform, the colonial regime in Sudan deprived itself of a key tool for the exercise of infrastructural power. The article describes the violent and transgressive behaviour of Sudan's prison inmates, and examines the efforts of those officials managing colonial jails to negotiate these difficulties, at times resorting to extreme force in order to keep control. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

72 Gelot, Linnea

Supporting African peace operations / ed. by Linnéa Gelot, Ludwig Gelot and Cedric de Coning. - Uppsala : Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2012. - 117 p. : foto's. - (Policy dialogue, ISSN 1654-6709 ; 8) - Bibliogr.: p. 111-114. - Met gloss., samenvatting.

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73 Johnson, Douglas H.

The Heglig oil dispute between Sudan and South Sudan / Douglas H. Johnson - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 561-569 : krt.

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74 Mody, Bella

Student civic engagement with humanitarian disasters: collaborative cross-national research on Darfur reporting / Bella Mody - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 349-366 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Sudan; United States; Darfur conflict; journalism; research.

This article documents student participation in journalism research as a means of both teaching about civic issues and promoting more comprehensive coverage of humanitarian crises. Students at the University of Colorado, Boulder, participated in an inductive study of how the Darfur crisis (Sudan) was covered from 2003-2005 by ten different news organizations in seven different countries. Though student papers were revised and expanded before publication in the author's book 'The geopolitics of representation in foreign news: explaining Darfur' (2010), the project enabled hands-on learning about research design, the geopolitical contexts in which news about Darfur was created, and the construction of foreign news in general. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

GENERAL

75 Ba, Mamadou Kalidou

La sexualité juvénile: une forme d'expression de la violence dans le roman africain contemporain / Mamadou Kalidou Ba - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 95-106.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; novels; youth; sexuality; violence.

Dans les romans "Johnny chien méchant" d'Emmanuel Dongala (2002), "Allah n'est pas obligé" d'Amadou Kourouma (2000), et "L'aîné des orphelins" de Tierno Monénembo (2000), ce qui a pu être considéré comme un tabou dans les cultures africaines, ce dont on ne parle pas dans la littérature en Afrique, à savoir l'évocation de la sexualité, est mentionné explicitement. Fait aggravant, il s'agit, de plus, de sexualité juvénile. Ces scènes sont liées à des scènes de viol et de violence, dans un contexte de guerre civile, pour exprimer une déviance extrême et absurde accompagnant la déliquescence du tissu social. Le fait de la jeunesse des protagonistes souligne la perte des valeurs et l'absurdité de leur manière de se protéger eux-mêmes en faisant des victimes pour ne pas être victime. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

76 Bayo Bybi, Blandine

L'efficacité de la convention d'arbitrage en droit OHADA / par Blandine Bayo Bybi - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 876, p. 361-380.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; Cameroon; OHADA; international law; commercial law; international arbitration.

Les initiateurs du Traité relatif à l'OHADA, soucieux d'organiser un environnement propice au développement de l'activité économique en Afrique, avaient souhaité faire de l'arbitrage l'instrument privilégié du règlement des différends contractuels et de la lutte contre l'insécurité juridique et judiciaire dans la zone couverte par le Traité. Le législateur OHADA a énoncé l'efficacité de la convention d'arbitrage, sur laquelle est fondé le processus d'arbitrage, sans toutefois envisager d'hypothèse de conflits entre la juridiction étatique et la juridiction arbitrale. La convention d'arbitrage a pour effet l'incompétence du juge étatique, qui a un devoir d'abstention. La convention vise en effet à exclure le contrat de l'influence des ordres juridiques nationaux et de leurs tribunaux. En présentant l'exemple du Cameroun, le présent article examine la problématique des atteintes à l'efficacité de la convention d'arbitrage. En effet, certaines sont des atteintes directes à l'efficacité de la convention d'arbitrage, d'autres en revanche, véritables manœuvres d'obstruction à la force obligatoire de la convention d'arbitrage, doivent être dénoncées. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

77 Bois de Gaudusson, Jean du

Dossier Les tabous du constitutionnalisme en Afrique "francophone" / introd. Jean du Bois de Gaudusson ; contrib. Guy Rossatanga-Rignault ... [et al.] - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 242, p. 49-121 : foto's, graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; constitutionalism; democracy; presidential systems; heads of State; conference papers (form); 2011.

Ce dossier a pour origine un colloque international qui s'est tenu les 14 et 15 juin 2011 à Lomé (Togo). Il rassemble les textes de quelques-unes des communications présentées alors sur le thème du constitutionnalisme en Afrique francophone - ou plus précisément des tabous du constitutionnalisme en Afrique - , sur sa nature, son effectivité, son avenir, et de la démocratie. Le dossier est suivi de "repères", offrant des informations sur des questions comme la Cour constitutionnelle ou armée et démocratie. On peut s'interroger sur la capacité de l'Afrique à se "constitutionnaliser", c'est à dire non seulement être dotée de textes fondamentaux et d'institutions gouvernantes, mais aussi de voir son pouvoir politique limité dans son organisation, son fonctionnement, sa dévolution par la lettre et l'esprit de constitutions écrites pour assurer le respect des principes de la démocratie libérale et pluraliste ainsi que des droits fondamentaux et des libertés publiques. Titres: Identités et démocratie en Afrique: entre hypocrisie et faits têtus (Guy Rossatanga-Rignault) (les élections, liées au fait identitaire, sont souvent facteurs de tensions violentes en Afrique) - Quel statut constitutionnel pour le chef de l'État africain? Entre principes théoriques et pratique du pouvoir (entretien avec Fabrice Hourquebie, qui propose d'identifier quelques grands traits caractéristiques qui pourraient constituer les principes directeurs d'une "théorie" du chef de l'État en Afrique francophone. L'histoire de ces pays est intimement liée à la personnalité du chef de l'État et aux espoirs qu'il peut apporter) - La population en droit constitutionnel: le cas des pays d'Afrique francophone (Alain Ondoua) - Quelques réserves sur l'élection du président de la République au suffrage universel: les tabous de la désignation démocratique des gouvernants (Ismâïla Madior Fall) - Repères. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 149-150). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

78 Bredeloup, Sylvie

Mobilités spatiales des commerçantes africaines: une voie vers l'émancipation? / Sylvie Bredeloup - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 61, p. 23-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; women migrants; women traders; empowerment.

Sur la question de devenir "actrice" à part entière chez les migrantes ou commerçantes africaines que l'auteure a pu rencontrer dans les places marchandes asiatiques (Dubai, Hong-Kong, Guangzhou) ou en Europe (Marseille, Italie, Baléares), se brodent d'autres interrogations sur les liens tissés entre mobilité spatiale et émancipation féminine. Ces femmes "au long cours", dans cette mise à distance d'avec la société d'origine, entrevoient-elles la possibilité de contourner ou de rejeter certaines contraintes familiales, matrimoniales ou statutaires et de gagner en autonomie, ou y voient-elles un détour nécessaire pour consolider la fortune familiale dans son ensemble? Individuellement ou collectivement, quels moyens mettent-elles en œuvre pour légitimer leurs choix de vie et dépasser les injonctions normatives qui leur sont faites en tant que femmes africaines? Quelles lignes de conduite mobilisent-elles pour construire leur réputation ici et là-bas?

Dans quelle mesure le genre, mais aussi la féminité, peuvent-ils devenir des ressources pour gagner en autonomie professionnelle? Que veulent-elles dire lorsqu'elles se revendiquent "aventurières"; ce qualificatif relève-t-il de la création du mythe et de l'ostentation ou de l'émancipation? Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 195). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

79 Collier, Gordon

Spheres public and private : Western genres in African literature / ed. by Gordon Collier. - Amsterdam [etc.] : Rodopi, 2011. - X, 712 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Matatu, ISSN 0932-9714 ; no. 39) - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789042033757

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; literature; literary criticism; poetry; drama.

This issue covers predominantly sub-Saharan African literary production. Four essays with a more general purview - including a demontage of exclusive obeisance to (Western) 'écriture' and an analysis of conflict in Yoruba literary genres - is followed by a section on poets, some canonical, others emergent: Ogaga Ifowodo, Jack Mapanje, Olu Oguibe, Tanure Ojaide, Okot p'Bitek, Wole Soyinka, and Ladé Wosornu. Essays on fiction cover general topics (women's fiction, political writing in Nigeria, the nightmare of Biafra) and landmark texts both anglophone (Chinua Achebe, Amma Darko, Festus Iyayi, Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Wole Soyinka), francophone (Mariama Bâ, Mongo Beti, and Ousmane Sembène), and hispanophone (Donato Ndongo). The theatre section has essays on Ama Ata Aidoo, Zakes Mda, Anne Tanyi-Tang, Wole Soyinka, and Ahmed Yerima, as well as Ngugi and Micere Mugo. There is also a section including original writing: poetry, short stories and a drama text. The issue concludes with four essay-reviews (on literary criticism, cinema, graphic art, and traditional African society). [ASC Leiden abstract]

80 Delaney, Sara

Right place, right time : increasing the effectiveness of agricultural development support in sub-Saharan Africa / Sara Delaney, Geoffrey Livingston and Steven Schonberger - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 341-365 : graf. , krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; small farms; agricultural intensification; risk; development cooperation.

Smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) are well placed to seize the opportunities from expanding global and regional demand for agricultural products but this will require a shift from extensive to more intensive production systems. The ability of SSA's smallholder farmers to increase on-farm investments in productivity is, however, constrained by their capacity to manage the risk-return trade-offs in moving towards intensified agriculture.

While stakeholders are increasing their investments to assist smallholders in SSA to participate in integrated supply chains, the returns in terms of technical and financial results from these investments are generally lower than in other developing regions. This is, at least in part, a consequence of problems associated with the role of spatial and temporal coordination in programme delivery. Hence, much more focus needs to be devoted to delivering goods and services for smallholders at the right place and the right time, and this should be better monitored and evaluated in the context of development programmes. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

81 Diallo, Ibrahima

Les vicissitudes du français en Afrique au sud du Sahara / Ibrahima Diallo - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 209-239.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French language; language policy.

Face au recul de la langue française en Amérique et en Asie et sa stagnation en Europe, l'Afrique peut être considérée comme le dernier rempart du français dans le monde. Pour souligner le poids de l'Afrique dans la sphère francophone, Ali Mazrui (2004) affirme que "sans l'Afrique, le français serait presque une langue provinciale". Cependant, en raison de certains changements idéologiques, sociolinguistiques, politiques et géostratégiques en cours, le français trébuche dans la plupart de ses bastions en Afrique. Le présent article examine les facteurs qui contribuent au déclin du français en Afrique au sud du Sahara. Il montre que l'émergence des langues nationales constitue un des premiers défis du français en Afrique. Ensuite, il examine l'avancée de l'anglais en Afrique francophone. Enfin, l'article explore les facteurs politiques qui ont affecté le prestige du français et érodé les attitudes envers la culture et la langue françaises. Dans ce contexte, l'accent est mis sur la politique de la France en Afrique francophone au cours de ces dernières années, avec en toile de fond une plus grande diversification des partenaires financiers, économiques et politiques des pays africains avec l'entrée en force de la Chine, de l'Inde et des pays du Golfe en Afrique. Enfin, l'article dégage les perspectives du français dans une Afrique en profonde mutation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

82 Dibie, Josephine

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the empowerment of women in Africa / Josephine Dibie and Robert Dibie - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 95-122 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; women; empowerment; gender discrimination; gender inequality; government policy.

This paper examines the predicament of prejudice that women face in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa. It explores the social and economic factors that militate against the integration of women into senior administrative and political leadership positions in the continent. It contends that if women are underrepresented in Africa because of open or indirect mechanisms of exclusion and discrimination, then educating women and girls is not enough. Equity for women and girls will only change if the public and private sectors' institutions are galvanized to change simultaneously. The public, private sectors and NGOs in Africa need to introduce diversity management programmes as a policy at the national and regional government levels in order to engage talented women in the process of seeking sustainable development. In offering women the opportunity to access economic resources as well as to disentangle their identities from those of their families they will contribute immensely to the process of sustainable development in Africa. No development process will be totally beneficial to a nation if it does not involve women. The concluding section recommends some policies that would effectively reduce discrimination against women in the public service as well as stimulate and integrate talented women's interests in the social, economic, leadership, and political development of Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

83 Diffo Tchunkam, Justine

Une hybridation juridique de la qualification du courtier issu de l'OHADA: intermédiaire de commerce et commerçant / par Justine Diffo Tchunkam - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 877, p. 478-501.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; OHADA; international law; commercial law; brokers.

Le droit des affaires issu du droit OHADA a réussi à développer de nouvelles formes appropriées, et parfois hybrides, de commercialité. Il en est ainsi des intermédiaires de commerce (agents commerciaux, commissionnaires et courtiers) visés par l'Acte uniforme OHADA portant sur le droit commercial général et auxquels le statut de commerçant est reconnu. On trouve des courtiers ou intermédiaires dans le monde de l'assurance, des transports, la publicité, le change, les douanes, les affaires matrimoniales, etc. Il faut toutefois reconnaître la difficulté de qualification de ce qui fait le courtier. Dans le foisonnement de métiers et d'activités apparentés à l'intermédiation commerciale et notamment celle visée par l'OHADA, que doit-on retenir du courtier, de l'opération de courtage, du contrat de courtage et de la responsabilité du courtier dans ses rapports professionnels? Pour bien appréhender aussi bien la complétude des activités de courtage exercées dans l'espace OHADA que le statut particulier du courtier, il faut recourir aussi bien aux législations sous-régionales telles que celles de la Conférence interafricaine des Marchés d'Assurances (CIMA), de la Communauté économique et monétaire de l'Afrique centrale (CEMAC), ou encore de l'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine

(UEMOA). En définitive, la qualification juridique du courtier est perçue comme étant le résultat d'un forçage juridique opéré par le législateur OHADA ((première partie), à l'issue duquel l'empreinte de commerçant reconnue au courtier emporte un certain nombre de conséquences (seconde partie) du point de vue de l'exercice de la profession de commerçant. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

84 Fénéon, Alain

Le pacte comissoire: une innovation importante du nouvel Acte uniforme sur les sûretés / par Alain Fénéon - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 877, p. 429-449.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; OHADA; international law; commercial law; suretyship and guaranty.

L'introduction en droit OHADA du pacte comissoire a constitué l'une des innovations majeures du nouvel Acte uniforme sur les sûretés, entré en vigueur dans l'ensemble des États membres de l'espace OHADA le 15 mai 2011. Le but du droit OHADA est en effet d'assurer un environnement juridique sécurisé qui stimule l'investissement et rend attractif le marché de l'espace communautaire. Cette nouvelle construction contractuelle, accessoire du mode de sûreté, a en effet pour finalité le transfert direct de la propriété du meuble ou de l'immeuble au créancier et ce pour le paiement de sa créance; tout comme une dation en paiement, il permet au débiteur de voir s'éteindre à la fois sa dette et la sûreté qui la garantit. Le créancier peut devenir propriétaire du bien donné en garantie en cas d'inexécution de l'obligation principale par le débiteur. Le pacte comissoire ne fait pas recours au juge, et opère du seul fait de la volonté des parties contenue dans la convention. Le présent article analyse le régime juridique du pacte comissoire dans une première partie, puis ses conditions de mise en œuvre dans la seconde. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

85 Issa-Sayegh, Joseph

L'entrepreneur, un nouvel acteur économique en droit OHADA: ambiguïtés et ambivalence / par Joseph Issa-Sayegh - In: *Penant*: (2012), année 122, no. 878, p. 5-19.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; OHADA; international law; commercial law; entrepreneurs.

En droit OHADA, l'Acte uniforme relatif au droit commercial général du 13 décembre 2010 a reconduit deux principes fondamentaux du droit commercial général déjà présents dans celui du 17 avril 1997 qui l'avait précédé: la définition du commerçant et le domaine d'application du droit commercial général. Il a aussi introduit, dans la nomenclature des acteurs économiques assujettis au droit commercial général, un néologisme (substantif): "entrepreneur". Il en résulte que la catégorie des acteurs économiques constituée par les personnes physiques se dédouble en commerçants et entrepreneurs, ces derniers

s'insérant dans le monde de l'entrepreneuriat entre les sociétés commerciales et les personnes physiques exerçant le commerce. On peut penser que le législateur OHADA a voulu créer un remède à la plaie du secteur informel très répandu dans son espace territorial, l'espace africain, voire dans tous les pays en voie de développement, par une incitation à exercer au grand jour une activité économique afin de réaliser un ajustement structurel qui s' impose. Le présent article présente les conditions d'accès au statut d'entrepreneur (première partie) et le contenu de ce statut (deuxième partie). L'étude montre la spécificité du statut d'"entrepreneur" dans cinq domaines: les obligations comptables; la prescription des obligations; la preuve des obligations; le bail professionnel et la location-gérance; mais aussi un certain manque de cohérence. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

86 Klaas, Anthony

Effective literacy programmes and independent reading in African contexts / Anthony Klaas and Barbara Trudell - In: *Language Matters*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 22-38 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; literacy; teaching methods; languages of instruction; reading.

Literacy has long been seen as a key to freedom from social, economic and political inequality. However, the processes of literacy acquisition are often poorly understood; as a result, what is offered in many literacy programmes is inadequate to fulfill the promises being made. At least in sub-Saharan Africa, a literacy curriculum which does not produce independent readers does not actually address the educational and social inequalities faced by the learners. This is especially true among minority language communities, for whom literacy generally comes via a language and methodology that have been developed for use elsewhere. This article examines the social and pedagogical characteristics of literacy approaches which make independent readers in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as those which do not. Particular examples are drawn from a range of literacy initiatives carried out by NGOs and government in several African countries over the past decade. Some principles are suggested for ensuring that literacy initiatives deliver not only immediate development outcomes, but also broader development outcomes which will benefit the learner in the long term. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

87 Lee, Rebekah

Special issue: Death and loss in Africa / guest ed.: Rebekah Lee and Megan Vaughan. - Abingdon : Taylor & Francis, 2012. - p. 163-322. ; 25 cm. - (African studies, ISSN 0002-0184 ; vol. 71, no. 2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; Benin; South Africa; Zambia; death; mourning; funerals; traffic accidents; suicide; gender; migrants; children.

The papers in this special issue on the African experience with the management of death and loss were earlier presented at a conference held in South Africa in April 2010. Lorena Nunez and Brittany Wheeler explore the spiritual and material consequences of 'death out of place' for cross-border migrants in Johannesburg. Through narratives of 'twice deaths' - fatal road accidents en route to funerals - in South Africa, Rebekah Lee probes how African mourners and funeral undertakers respond to the risks presented by death 'on the road'. Mark Lamont's article offers a political and ethical critique of the 'epidemiological turn' in global road safety through an analysis of the ways in which East Africans draw upon conceptual and spiritual factors in bearing witness to fatal road accidents. Patience Mususa looks at how residents in an impoverished Copperbelt town in Zambia utilize popular music as part of an expanded repertoire of performative practices. Megan Vaughan reflects on the variety of meanings Africans attribute to suicide in East and southern Africa. Mieke deGelder's article shows how women workers in an inner-city Christian NGO in Pretoria draw on 'vernacularized' conceptions of women's rights and 'fidelity' to articulate a highly gendered 'sense-making' of death. Lauraine Vivian examines the moral and emotional contours of loss as medical staff cope with child death at a paediatric intensive-care unit in South Africa. Finally, grief's fundamentally social character is the main concern of Joël Noret's meditation on the grieving process in southern Benin. [ASC Leiden abstract]

88 Martinella, Bruno

Sorcellerie et violence en Afrique / sous la dir. de Bruno Martinella et Jacky Bouju. - Paris : Karthala, cop. 2012. - 331 p., XVI p. photo's. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Hommes et sociétés, ISSN 0290-6600) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9782811107604

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; witchcraft; violence; popular beliefs; administration of justice.

Le présent ouvrage collectif aborde la question de la sorcellerie dans un certain nombre de pays africains aujourd'hui (République centrafricaine, Tchad, Cameroun, Gabon, République démocratique du Congo, République du Congo, Mali) sur le terrain de la violence qu'elle engendre. La question de savoir si la violence sociale déployée autour de la sorcellerie est une forme de coercition (légitime) ou une forme de violence (illégitime) fait débat dans la plupart des sociétés africaines. L'ouvrage rassemble des contributions d'anthropologues européens et africains, de juristes, magistrats, professeurs de droit, porteurs de réflexions communes sur les croyances génératrices de violences et les atteintes aux droits des personnes et des catégories vulnérables. Après l'introduction de Bruno Martinelli et Jacky Bouju, les textes des contributions sont rassemblés en trois parties, qui sont: 1) Les institutions et la sorcellerie; 2) La sorcellerie au tribunal; 3) Violences sociales et sorcellerie. Titres des contributions: 1) Justice, religion et sorcellerie en Centrafrique (Bruno Martinelli) - D'un guérisseur à l'autre: diagnostic, délivrance et

exorcisme à Bangui (Sandra Fancello) - Être un danger, être en danger: exclusion et solidarité dans un monde d'insécurité spirituelle (Filip de Boeck) - Fétichisme et sorcellerie: la "force" de mort du "pouvoir souverain moderne" en Afrique centrale (Joseph Tonda). 2) Le magistrat et le sorcier: les "talimbi" devant le tribunal centrafricain (Aleksandra Cimpric) - La sorcellerie au sein du prétoire en Centrafrique: illustration d'une session criminelle (Gervais Ngovon) - La sorcellerie et le droit moderne en République centrafricaine (Émile Ndjapou) - La sorcellerie au Congo: mise en abîme des procès d'un ordre social injuste (Rémy Bazenguissa Ganga). 3) Violence et sorcellerie: prolifération normative et incohérence statutaire à Kinshasa (Sylvie Ayimpam) - Du pouvoir des fétiches et de sa réversibilité: la violence de la lutte anti-sorcellerie chez les Banda de Centrafrique (Andrea Ceriana Mayneri) - D'une violence l'autre: sorcellerie, blindage et lynchage au Gabon (Julien Bonhomme) - "Attends!" ou la sorcellerie de la modernité: les multinationales, le pétrole et le terrorisme au Tchad (Stephen P. Reyna) - Un imaginaire qui tue: réflexions sur sorcellerie, violence et pouvoir (Cameroun et Mali) (Roberto Beneduce). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

89 Ndam, Ibrahim

La coordination de souverainetés dans l'espace OHADA / par Ibrahim Ndam - In: *Penant*: (2012), année 122, no. 878, p. 53-90.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; French-speaking Africa; OHADA; international law; sovereignty; conflict of laws.

L'opération juridique entreprise par le législateur africain dans la création de l'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA) n'a pas mené à un abandon de 'souveraineté-essence' dans cette communauté, dans le but d'asseoir les objectifs communautaires. Pour atteindre cet objectif, le législateur régional a plutôt entrepris de coordonner les souverainetés étatiques, plus précisément la 'souveraineté-compétence' législative et la souveraineté-compétence judiciaire. La question de savoir comment il a procédé à cette coordination de souverainetés permet de dégager un double constat: D'une part le législateur a coordonné ces souverainetés à travers plusieurs mécanismes qui diffèrent selon qu'il s'agit de la souveraineté législative ou de la souveraineté judiciaire. D'autre part, cette coordination n'est pas mise en œuvre de façon optimale, la volonté de coordination des souverainetés législative et judiciaire étant, dans plusieurs cas, imparfaitement traduite dans les textes juridiques, ce qui comporte un risque de conflits de compétence juridictionnelle auprès des juridictions nationales et de la CCJA (Cour commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage). Notes, réf., rés. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

90 Ngong, David T.

Stifling the imagination : a critique of anthropological and religious normalization of witchcraft in Africa / David T. Ngong - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 144-181.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; witchcraft; anthropology; Christianity.

Recent anthropological and religious, especially Christian, discourses on African witchcraft normalize the witchcraft imagination on the continent by failing to show how damaging the imagination has been to Africa's move toward modernization. While anthropologists normalize it by studying the phenomenon ahistorically and by rationalizing and reinterpreting it, scholars and preachers of African Christianity see it as the context necessary for the growth of Christianity on the continent. However, this normalization of the witchcraft imagination stifles the African imagination because it does not encourage Africans to think in scientific ways that may be more helpful in the transformation of the continent in the modern world. This article attempts to liberate the African imagination by critiquing the witchcraft imagination from a rational and theological perspective. It also proposes policies that need to be taken in order to overcome this ruinous imagination and facilitate Africa's dignified participation in the modern world. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

91 Njandeu Mouthieu, Monique Aimée

La figure polyvalente du "squeeze out": réflexion à partir du droit applicable dans l'espace OHADA / par Monique Aimée Njandeu Mouthieu - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 877, p. 450-477.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; OHADA; international law; labour law; company law; dismissal.

Si la révocation du dirigeant social, mandataire social et le congédiement du salarié sont admis, peut-on concevoir qu'un associé puisse être exclu de la société dont il est membre? La qualité d'associé présente a priori un caractère permanent que justifie son origine contractuelle. La question se pose de savoir si, dans le cadre d'une société et dans le droit OHADA, pourrait s'appliquer une sanction consistant à retirer la qualité d'associé à un membre de la société en l'en excluant, sur le fondement de l'intérêt de l'entreprise. C'est ce que l'on appelle le "squeeze out" de l'associé, expression d'origine anglo-saxonne, consacrée en droit boursier. Il s'agit d'une opération qui s'apparente à l'offre publique de retrait obligatoire: une entreprise indemnise ses actionnaires minoritaires afin qu'ils retirent leurs titres du marché. Dans le cas du "squeeze out", l'utilité publique aura tendance à s'exprimer au travers de l'utilité sociale. L'exclusion doit être non seulement utile, mais surtout nécessaire. La compréhension du "squeeze out" comme sanction de celui qui, par son fait ou sa situation, compromet la relation contractuelle, doit être complétée par celle

du "squeeze out" remède, afin que la notion soit susceptible d'être admise dans l'espace OHADA (première partie); appréhendé de manière large comme une exclusion, le "squeeze out" est une notion concernant plusieurs disciplines juridiques. Son domaine naturel est le droit boursier, et plus largement le droit des sociétés. Ses applications débordent cependant de ce cadre étroit pour se retrouver dans d'autres domaines que l'auteur qualifie d'artificiels, tout en se limitant au droit du travail et au droit des procédures civiles (deuxième partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

92 Ouattara, Aboudramane

De nouvelles tendances pour l'ordre public en droit international privé? / par Aboudramane Ouattara - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 876, p. 323-360.

ASC Subject Headings: world; Sub-Saharan Africa; international law; public law; private law; conflict of laws.

La partie théorique de cet article discute de la problématique du contenu de la notion d'ordre public international, qui connaît des fluctuations générées par l'influence récente d'une convergence des valeurs humaines, cristallisées dans des instruments "extranationaux", dans le contexte de la mondialisation. Il traite aussi de l'articulation de la notion d'ordre public international avec l'idée d'ordre public dans la perception du droit international privé. On constate donc, dans l'approche même de la mise en œuvre de l'ordre public international, des bouleversements. L'auteur s'appuie sur des exemples pris principalement en Occident, mais aussi en Afrique subsaharienne. En Afrique, on a vu émerger la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO). Néanmoins, des divergences profondes de vue seraient persistantes d'un État-membre à un autre, dès lors que l'on s'affranchirait du domaine réservé de compétence de l'OHADA, pour toucher à d'autres matières, comme celles intéressant le statut personnel, tel le droit de la famille. Par exemple, une situation de mariage homosexuel, régulièrement contractée dans l'un des pays de l'Organisation qui l'admettrait ou la tolérerait, pourrait ne pas être reconnue, du seul fait de l'existence d'une communauté juridique dans les autres États-membres, comme au Cameroun où l'homosexualité constitue une infraction à la loi pénale, ou au Sénégal. Il convient de relever que le statut personnel demeure le lieu de prédilection de l'intervention de l'exception d'ordre public international. L'effet d'éviction de l'ordre public international joue pleinement en Afrique, mais le recours à l'exception pour évincer la loi étrangère est partagé par la plupart des systèmes juridiques du monde. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

93 Panella, Cristiana

Lives in motion, indeed : interdisciplinary perspectives on social change in honour of Danielle de Lame / Cristiana Panella (ed.). - Tervuren : Royal Museum for Central Africa,

cop. 2012. - 376 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm. - (Studies in social sciences and humanities ; vol. 174) - Met bibliogr., bijl., noten.

ISBN 9789491615009

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Rwanda; social change; festschrifts (form).

This volume is a tribute to Belgian anthropologist Danielle de Lame (Royal Museum for Central Africa), whose work on Africa has always favoured an approach disentangling the contradiction of day-to-day relationships between 'top' and 'bottom', representations of the Self, ties between the Self and objects, and the management of differences and hierarchy. Contributions: Introduction (Cristiana Panella); Biographie et changement social (Jean-François Bayart); Street parliaments of Côte d'Ivoire: oratory and apparatus among the 'jeunes patriotes' in Abidjan (Armando Cutolo); Mnemosyne unbound: adapting truth to official memory in Kagame's Rwanda (René Lemarchand); Elite ambitions: engineering a new Rwanda and new Rwandans (Filip Reyntjens); Identity, religion and race: the many facets of Kintu, first king of Buganda (18th-19th century) (Henri Médard); Multiple missionary histories in Rwanda: local agency and institutional agendas (David Newbury); La lutte contre la criminalité économique comme expressio de la norme néolibérale (Béatrice Hibou); Production, class formation, and the penetration of capitalism in the Kaoma rural district, Zambia, 1800-1978 (Wim van Binsbergen); Les rescapés: une communauté éphémère au Kasai, 1899-1904 (Jan Vansina); Faire sienne la modernité d'origine coloniale: production et usages de l'image bidimensionnelle sur le territoire de la RD Congo, 1870-2010 (Bogumil Jewsiewicki); Gold, cosmology, and change in Burkina Faso (Sabine Luning); Mangomania? The significance of mangoes in the Manding (Mali) (Jan Jansen); The burden of wealth and the lightness of life: the body in body-decoration in southern Cameroon (Jane I. Guyer); Danielle de Lame la Rwandaise (Jean-Baptiste Nkulikyinka). [ASC Leiden abstract]

94 Wong, Pak Nung

Discerning an African post-colonial governance imbroglio : colonialism, underdevelopment and violent conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia and Sierra Leone / Pak Nung Wong - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 66-94 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Subsaharan Africa; Democratic Republic of Congo; Liberia; Sierra Leone; State formation; neocolonialism; North-South relations; civil wars.

By attributing recent violent conflicts in Africa to decades of underdevelopment which can be traced back to colonial times, there is scholarly consent among pan-African scholars that the present African State is a neocolonial construct and must be democratically reconstituted. In response to the pan-African intellectual-political project, this paper provides a comparative historical-structural analysis of the postcolonial State formation processes in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Liberia and Sierra Leone which,

having experienced Belgian, US and British colonial rule respectively, are together deemed representative of Western colonialism. With reference to the existing approach in "warlord politics", which attempts to link domestic politics with foreign relations in Africa, it illustrates how the concept of neocolonialism and its global-historical-structuralist methodology enables the identification of the structural properties in the global capitalistic system which have been impeding the development of African States and contributing to violent conflicts. Based on the historical case studies of State formation in DRC, Liberia and Sierra Leone, two features could be said to define the "postcolonial governance imbroglio". First, the postcolonial State architecture does not substantially distinguish itself from its colonial predecessor. As a neocolonial State, its core values and practices continue to fashion the perception of the African State as a powerful instrument of economic self-enrichment and political oppression. Second, postcolonial African rulers and State agents, such as the military, are generally caught in a circulatory loop of survival politics which often short-circuits domestic politics and foreign relations. To obtain international recognition of sovereignty and foreign financial and military aid for economic development and for pacifying internal conflicts, African rulers usually become collaborative agents with the metropolitan States, mainly for plundering the rich State resources and exploiting their own people. In conclusion, the author outlines an alternative policy option for building a more robust African State through "exceptional democracy" and education for global citizenship. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

95 Yao, Eloi K.

Uniformisation et droit pénal: esquisse d'un droit pénal des affaires dans l'espace OHADA / par Eloi K. Yao - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 876, p. 292-322.

ASC Subject Headings: French-speaking Africa; Subsaharan Africa; OHADA; international law; commercial law; criminal law.

Dans la construction du droit OHADA en Afrique, le processus d'uniformisation du droit est l'objectif poursuivi par l'Organisation. En adhérant au programme d'uniformisation du droit des affaires OHADA, les États membres ont impulsé la dynamique nécessaire à l'émergence d'un droit pénal des affaires. La première partie de l'article traite de cette dynamique. Par la codification, l'OHADA facilitera le travail des juges. Les fondements juridiques de la dynamique en question sont exposés dans quelques Actes uniformes dont certaines dispositions prévoient des incriminations et des normes de sanctions pénales. La seconde partie de l'article montre que, pour parvenir à l'uniformisation du droit des affaires dans l'espace OHADA, certains obstacles doivent être levés, principalement ceux liés à la détermination des infractions et de leurs modalités de répression. La question de la responsabilité pénale mérite une attention particulière. Même si la notion des personnes susceptibles d'être déclarées pénalement responsables apparaît à la lecture des Actes uniformes comportant une incrimination pénale, encore faut-il que les juges qui auront à en

connaître parviennent à caractériser leur responsabilité pénale. La question de la responsabilité pénale des personnes morales, par exemple, n'a pas été abordée par les textes de l'OHADA, alors que certaines législations nationales en ont fait cas à travers leurs codes pénaux. L'OHADA a écarté les infractions non intentionnelles et n'a retenu que les délits commis "sciemment". Or, la faute qui peut être reprochée à l'agent peut être intentionnelle ou non intentionnelle. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

96 Zuiderveld, Maria

'Hitting the glass ceiling': gender and media management in sub-Saharan Africa / Maria Zuiderveld - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 401-415.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Nigeria; Uganda; Zambia; mass media; women managers.

Women in leading positions in the media industry work in a traditionally male-dominated area. The aim of this study is to discuss the importance of gender in editorial leadership in sub-Saharan African countries. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were carried out between 2007 and 2009 with five women on their work in media management in Zambia, Uganda, Nigeria and Ethiopia in order to explore how a group of female media managers in a non-Western setting manage both their gendered identity and their identity as media professionals. The study challenges a Western-based understanding of the role of gender in newsroom cultures. Pierre Bourdieu's concept of capital - professional, cultural, economic, social - is used as an analytical instrument. The study suggests that female gender in these countries is regarded as a positive capital, which contradicts other studies of women in media management. Another conclusion is that the 'velvet ghetto' is spreading, as women in journalism receive low salaries, if any. Bibliogr, notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

WEST AFRICA

GENERAL

97 Adamou, Moktar

La valeur de l'écrit électronique dans l'espace UEMOA / par Moktar Adamou - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 877, p. 502-531.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine; international law; commercial law; evidence; electronic resources.

L'écrit sur support électronique a-t-il la même valeur que celui sur support papier? Huit pays ouest-africains (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée Bissau, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo) ont institué, le 19 septembre 2002, un dispositif juridique s'attachant notamment "à la sécurisation des paiements électroniques par la reconnaissance dans la zone UEMOA de la preuve électronique relativement à tous les instruments et procédés de

paiement électronique". Le règlement UEMOA et les différentes législations nationales ont admis l'écrit électronique. Compte tenu des besoins tant de sécurité juridique que de sécurité technique, une hiérarchie entre un écrit sur un support-papier et un écrit sur support électronique relève de la prudence, devant l'évolution galopante des techniques. Le passage du papier au numérique a révélé de nombreuses divergences entre le monde "en ligne" et le monde "hors ligne", requérant une adaptation en profondeur de l'institution juridique et de l'architecture virtuelle. Le présent article ne traite que du droit commun. Le règlement UEMOA de 2002 relatif au cadre communautaire sur les signatures électroniques résulte du constat que des initiatives législatives se multipliaient dans plusieurs États membres, et qu'il devenait urgent de disposer d'un cadre juridique harmonisé au niveau sous-régional, pour éviter les initiatives divergentes. Afin de faire entrer la preuve électronique dans le droit, le législateur ouest-africain a suivi deux étapes. La première consiste à redéfinir la preuve littérale, ou preuve par écrit, de manière large, afin d'y inclure l'écrit sous forme électronique. La seconde vise à exiger des conditions spécifiques, voire exceptionnelles à l'écrit électronique (première partie). La force probante de l'écrit électronique est subordonnée aux conditions de fiabilité des systèmes et à l'intégrité des données. En définitive, l'écrit électronique pourra n'être qu'une preuve imparfaite, à force probante relative. Le législateur a laissé au juge la liberté, eu égard à la fragilité de la preuve électronique, d'apprécier souverainement la force probante de l'écrit électronique (seconde partie). Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

98 Alam, Undala

Cooperating internationally over water : explaining l'espace OMVS / Undala Alam - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 175-199 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; river basin organizations; international cooperation.

Since the early 1960s, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have cooperated over the Senegal river. Contrary to the norms of managing international rivers, the riparians have subjugated their sovereignty and incurred national debt to jointly develop the benefits from their shared river, despite intra-basin tensions and conflict. The Senegal experience highlights an alternative path to tackling the consequences of climate change, poor water management and increasing demand. In seeking to explain the intensity of international cooperation displayed in the basin, this article examines the characteristics of international rivers and the Senegal basin's history, and concludes that Pan-Africanism, francophonie and the political leaders' attitudes to regional cooperation shaped "l'espace OMVS", Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

99 Amadou, Boureima

Logiques pastorales et de conservation de la nature: les transhumances et le Parc du W (Niger, Burkina Faso, Bénin) / Boureima Amadou, Jean Boutrais - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 60, p. 55-75 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Benin; Burkina Faso; pastoralists; cattle; nature conservation; national parks and reserves.

Comment les pasteurs, souvent considérés comme proches et même respectueux de la nature, sont-ils devenus les principaux responsables des atteintes à l'intégrité des aires protégées en Afrique soudano-sahélienne? Les entrées illégales de transhumants dans le Parc du W (Niger, Burkina Faso, Bénin) ont commencé de façon exceptionnelle lors des grandes sécheresses, puis elles sont devenues habituelles. Elles renvoient à un basculement zonal des mobilités pastorales. Les modalités des transhumances sont complexes et flexibles. Les interprétations de la transhumance dans le Parc du W divergent exaltation des valeurs pastorales versus période mal vécue. En face, la logique de conservation est affirmée au Niger par une politique nationale adossée à des conventions internationales et confortée par des accords entre États africains. De nouvelles associations d'éleveurs et des projets de développement tentent de concilier les deux logiques, mais leur influence reste faible sur les pasteurs. Bibliogr., notes, réf., résumé en français (p. 154) et en anglais (p. 158). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

100 Aning, Kwesi

The neglected economic dimensions of ECOWAS's negotiated peace accords in West Africa / Kwesi Aning, Samuel Atuobi - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 27-44 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Liberia; Sierra Leone; ECOWAS; peace treaties; economic conditions; natural resources.

Since its first intervention in Liberia in December 1989, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has, in conjunction with the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN), managed to resolve intra-State violence in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire through its political and military interventions. One aspect of the work undertaken by ECOWAS that has received little scholarly attention is the economic dimensions of the peace accords it has negotiated. To date, no scholarly work that we know of has focused on this aspect of ECOWAS peace initiatives. The same is true of other peace initiatives, such as those in Côte d'Ivoire, led by other actors. This paper bridges these scholarly lacunae by evaluating the economic dimensions of peace agreements in these three countries, and by examining how these agreements address the distribution and management of economic resources. The authors argue that because these conflicts were partially underpinned by the mismanagement of economic resources, the search for peace

should necessarily include addressing economic issues at the negotiating table. Bibliogr., note, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

101 Cissé, Momar

Développement de la recherche théorique en linguistique générale: contribution réelle ou potentielle des langues africaines comme champ d'investigation / Momar Cissé - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 185-203.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; African languages; linguistics; research.

Le présent article pose la question de l'apport des langues africaines au développement des théories linguistiques de par le monde. Il pose la problématique de cette contribution des langues africaines à travers deux moments importants de la méthodologie de la recherche scientifique: la collecte des données d'une part, et la description/analyse de ces données d'autre part. Ces langues parce qu'orales offrent au linguiste la possibilité d'appréhender des langues en situation d'énonciation. Il arrive que des définitions traditionnelles ne soient plus satisfaisantes au vu des particularités de certaines langues africaines. Pour montrer l'apport des langues africaines comme champ de recherche, l'auteur propose des exemples tirés de langues du Sénégal (wolof, pulaar, sereer) au niveau de la phonologie, de la morphosyntaxe. La typologie de la morphosyntaxe s'est beaucoup enrichie avec des langues à classes ignorées par la tradition indo-européenne. Comme exemples de langues à tons, on peut nommer le bassari et le bedik, langues sénégalaises de la famille linguistique "tenda" regroupant des parlers du Sénégal, de la République de Guinée, de la Guinée Bissau et de la Gambie. En ce qui concerne également la formation des mots, on peut noter une grande avance de la recherche linguistique grâce surtout aux langues africaines (par exemple, avec en wolof et en pulaar l'alternance consonantique). Dépasant la linguistique structurale d'inspiration saussurienne, qui avait simplifié à l'excès la question du sens et de la signification, il faut appréhender le fonctionnement des éléments linguistiques d'une langue à travers leur relation avec les fonctions du langage. Rien qu'en Afrique, de larges territoires de systèmes de communication restent encore inconnus ou méconnus et requièrent de la recherche. Bibliogr. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

102 Diawara, Mamadou

Green tea in the Sahel : the social history of an itinerant consumer good / Mamadou Diawara and Ute Rösenthaller - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 39-64 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Sahel; tea; social history; mercantile history.

Since the liberalization of the global market in the 1990s, the amount of green tea imported from China to the Sahel has dramatically increased. This article traces some of the stages

in the development of green tea from its introduction in the early nineteenth century by Moorish traders from Morocco to a mass consumer good in the Sahel and the adjoint savannah regions. Having started as a beverage with medicinal and vitalizing properties, it was adopted by the aristocratic urban elite in Sahelian trading towns, and much later via the pastoralists by the general population, while spreading out further south. The gradual democratization of green tea is related to the changing norms of tea consumption, of family authority, and to different stages in the packaging, naming and presentation of tea, together with sugar. Green tea has become the most popular drink in cities such as Bamako, where it remains strongly associated with its Moorish introduction. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

103 Jaye, Thomas

ECOWAS and the dynamics of conflict and peace-building / ed. by Thomas Jaye, Dauda Garuba, Stella Amadi. - Dakar : Council for the development of social science research in Africa (CODESRIA), cop. 2011. - XII, 238 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (CODESRIA book series) - Bibliogr.: p. [225]-238. - Met noten.

ISBN 9782869784963

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; conflict; conflict resolution; peacekeeping operations; ECOWAS.

The lead role of ECOMOG, the ECOWAS peacekeeping force, in search of peaceful solutions to civil wars in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Cote d'Ivoire, has yielded a mix of successes and failures. This book looks at how ECOWAS has stabilized and created new conditions conducive to nationbuilding in some cases, but has aggravated new tensions in other cases. It analyses a broad range of issues relating to the dynamics of conflict in the West African region, including natural resource governance, the nexus between demography, environment and conflicts, youth vulnerability, gender, peacemaking, human security, external dimensions, and the responses of ECOWAS. Contributions: ECOWAS: from economic integration to peace-building (Funmi Olonisakin); Conflicts and crises in West Africa: internal and international dimensions (Boubacar N'Diaye); Natural resources and the dynamics of conflicts in West Africa (Abiodun Alao); Social vulnerability and conflicts: elements for regional conflict vulnerability analysis (Mohammed J. Kuna); Demography, environment and conflict in West Africa (Andrews Atta-Asamoah & Emmanuel Kwesi Aning); Youth and conflicts in West Africa: regional threats and potentials (Augustine Ikelegbe & Dauda Garuba); The diaspora and conflicts (Musa Abutudu & Crosdel Emuedo); Gender dimensions of the ECOWAS peace and security architecture: a regional perspective on UN Resolution 1325 (Awa Ceesay-Ebo); ECOWAS and regional responses to conflicts (Abdel-Fatau Musah), ECOWAS and human security (Olawale Ismail); Reflections on our knowledge in peacemaking (Ishola Williams); Consolidating regional security: security sector reform and beyond (Thomas Jaye). [ASC Leiden abstract]

104 Klein, Martin A.

Slaves and soldiers in the Western Soudan and French West Africa / Martin A. Klein - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 565-587.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; France; black soldiers; slaves; colonial forces; history.

In his prize-winning monograph on the tirailleurs sénégalais (1991), Myron Echenberg points out that most soldiers in the French colonial army were of slave origin. This article examines the role of slaves in precolonial African armies and the problem that the French had in keeping their soldiers alive within a hostile disease environment. The response of Governor Louis Faidherbe was to create a professional unit of African soldiers, the 'tirailleurs'. Recruited overwhelmingly from slaves, the 'tirailleurs' became the basis of the French army that conquered much of West Africa. Even after slavery had ended, about three quarters of Africans in the French army during World War I were of slave origin. The article also examines the role of veterans after the war and the French success in converting them into one of the pillars of the colonial social order. The article concludes with a consideration of the role of memory in both France and Africa. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

105 Norridge, Zoe

Sex as synecdoche : intimate languages of violence in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Half of a Yellow Sun' and Aminatta Forna's 'The Memory of Love' / Zoe Norridge - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 18-39.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Sierra Leone; sexuality; civil wars; novels.

In the 1990s, women's writing about war in Africa took a new turn as Yvonne Vera and Calixthe Beyala began to publish texts interweaving explicit sexual descriptions and graphic violence. With their examination of sexual relationships in the context of the civil wars in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's 'Half of a Yellow Sun' (2006) and Aminatta Forna's 'The Memory of Love' (2010) continue this trend. Why is it that female African writers are currently turning to sensuality as a means to explore conflict? This article argues that sex and violence are intricately interwoven and that the examination of sexual pleasure in these novels forms both a language and strategy with which to explore and contest violence against women. In doing so, it draws on theoretical insights about the sexual nature of outsider perspectives on conflict, the political choices involved in describing gender-based violence, and the crucial role of intimacy in representing war and wounding. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

106 Ridde, Valéry

Dossier "gratuité des soins : une évaluation des politiques publiques" / dossier coordonné par Valéry Ridde et Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 243, p. 13-109 : foto's, graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Mali; Niger; public health; health care; access to health care; health policy; health financing.

Face aux problèmes d'accès aux soins liés au recouvrement des coûts, de nombreux pays d'Afrique francophone de l'Ouest organisent aujourd'hui des politiques d'exemption du paiement pour certaines catégories vulnérables. Les questions traitées ici sont celles de la gratuité des soins, des clientèles visées, des modalités effectives de mise en œuvre, des difficultés rencontrées et des résultats engrangés. Les études qui composent ce dossier sont fondées sur un questionnement des politiques publiques relatives à la santé et plusieurs enquêtes de terrain à dimension socioanthropologique. Les mesures d'exemption sont souvent prises en fonction d'un mélange de calculs politiques internes et de pressions externes. Le fonctionnement de ces dispositifs est la plupart du temps chaotique et incohérent, faute de préparation, de communication, de gestion efficace et surtout de financement. De nombreux effets inattendus sont mis au jour. Du fait notamment des ruptures de stock, la qualité des soins est loin d'être garantie. Titres des études: L'exemption de paiement des soins au Burkina Faso, Mali et Niger: les contradictions des politiques publiques (Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan, Valéry Ridde) - Comment assurer l'efficacité de la gratuité sélective des soins au Burkina Faso? L'implication des populations dans la sélection des bénéficiaires (Oumar Mallé Samb, Valéry Ridde) - La baisse de la qualité, prix à payer pour un meilleur accès aux soins? Perceptions sur les politiques d'exemption de paiement des soins au Mali (Laurence Touré) - La santé financière des dispositifs de soin face à la politique de gratuité: les comités de gestion au Niger (Abdoulaye Ousseini, Yamba Kafando) - Mise en œuvre locale de l'exemption des paiements des soins au Niger: évaluation dans les districts sanitaires (Aïssa Diarra) - Repères. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 157-158). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

107 Wattara, Idrissa

"Monnè, outrages et défis", "Les soleils des indépendances" ou la poétique de la déconstruction et de la reconstruction culturelles / Idrissa Wattara - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 37-52.

ASC Subject Headings: West Africa; Côte d'Ivoire; novels; Manding; culture conflict; African culture; Islamic culture; colonization.

L'objet de la présente étude est de montrer comment l'auteur Ahmadou Kourouma se démarque de ses prédécesseurs et de la tendance au manichéisme dans le cadre duquel

l'Afrique était culturellement idéalisée, comment il propose une approche novatrice du thème de la colonisation: dans ses deux premières œuvres, "Monnè, outrages et défis" (1990) et "Les soleils des indépendances" (1970) la problématique de la tradition et des cultures (plus précisément, celle de leur déconstruction et de leur reconstruction) sert de paradigme dans l'exposé du drame de l'Afrique postcoloniale et de sa dénonciation. L'analyse porte sur trois axes majeurs: la présentation des composantes culturelles malinké (tradition africaine, islam, culture occidentale) est suivie de la description du conflit inhérent à toute rencontre interculturelle. Le dernier point se focalise sur le métissage culturel qui découle de ce conflit. Un aspect important de la tradition africaine dans l'univers de la fiction romanesque de Kourouma est la conquête et l'exercice du pouvoir. Quant au conflit entre les différentes composantes culturelles, au plan religieux, il met en prise l'islam des musulmans malinké et les croyances des tenants du fétichisme. La colonisation a une action pernicieuse qui fait s'effriter les relations sociales du monde traditionnel. Le métissage prend forme avec le burlesque et le comique qui désamorcent le tragique de leur situation. Les personnages incarnant la nature humaine, à la fois sublime et grotesque, tragique et comique. Le style de Kourouma, volontairement fautif et qui déforme la langue française académique, permet d'exprimer l'indicible africain. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

108 Zimmerman, Sarah

'Mesdames tirailleurs' and indirect clients : West African women and the French colonial army, 1908-1918 / by Sarah Zimmerman - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 299-322.

ASC Subject Headings: French West Africa; colonial forces; black soldiers; women; social relations; marriage law; 1910-1919.

Between 1908 and 1918, women associated with 'tirailleurs sénégalais' migrated to regional West African training centres and distant North African battlefields in order to support West African infantrymen serving in the French colonial army. While the relationship between these women and 'tirailleurs sénégalais' did not radically alter over the course of a decade (1908-1918), the ways in which the French colonial army defined their relationship with the wives of 'tirailleurs sénégalais' evolved drastically. The shift from a colonial war of conquest in Morocco to a large-scale war in mainland France prompted the French military to reassess the desirability of having West African women as auxiliaries in the 'tirailleurs sénégalais' serving outside of French West Africa (AOF). This paper situates West African women in historical debates regarding civilian women's presence in the military, then historicizes their standing vis-à-vis the French colonial army during the Moroccan conquest and World War I. Throughout this evolution, West African women affiliated with 'tirailleurs sénégalais' grappled with the authority of the colonial army. They found new ways to maintain and define their ties to West African soldiers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BENIN

109 Grätz, Tilo

'Paroles de vie': Christian radio producers in the Republic of Benin / Tilo Grätz - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 161-188.

ASC Subject Headings: Benin; radio; Christianity; Pentecostalism.

In the Republic of Benin, we are currently witnessing an enormous proliferation of religious radio broadcasting in various forms, especially with regard to Pentecostal churches. Apart from already established Christian broadcasters such as Radio Immaculée Conception, Radio Alléluia or Radio Maranatha, operating on a regional or even on a national scale, various smaller groups and individual pastors, mainly from evangelical and Charismatic churches, are increasingly contracting broadcasting hours with public, private or community radio stations. Furthermore, many pastors have started to record CDs with prayers and gospel sounds to broadcast, or hire professional media production companies to ensure a large media coverage of their appearances in various media. On the one hand, these strategies represent a particular form of media appropriation, an attempt to obtain a greater share in the changing public sphere, and are part of the growing competition between various religious media actors, especially with regard to their ambitions of moral guidance. On the other hand, these programmes could be seen as stages for creative individual religious actors, among them also laymen, offering moments of self-assertion and granting social prestige. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

BURKINA FASO

110 Bertho, Béatrice

Trajectoires et revendications féminines dans le règlement des différends conjugaux de deux études de cas en milieu mossi (Burkina Faso) / Béatrice Bertho - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 61, p. 99-115.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Mossi; women; gender inequality; spouses; conflict.

En s'appuyant sur le cas de deux femmes dans le Nord-Ouest du Burkina Faso, qui sont en situation de conflits conjugaux et ont recherché de l'aide auprès des services de l'État à l'Action sociale, le présent article analyse les stratégies déployées par ces femmes pour essayer de résoudre les conflits avec leur époux. Placées dans le contexte plus large de la transformation des pratiques matrimoniales et des rôles conjugaux, les trajectoires de ces femmes sont marquées par des tensions entre la dépendance - de leur mari et de leurs groupes sociaux et familiaux - et une autonomie relative. Ces femmes s'efforcent de modifier les rapports de pouvoir qui existent entre elles et leur époux, et d'augmenter

l'influence qu'elles pensent pouvoir exercer sur leur propre futur dans les limites de la marge de manœuvre réduite dont elle peuvent disposer. Il faut remarquer qu'elles montrent dans leur trajectoire des voies différentes d'autonomisation. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 196). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

111 Gonin, Alexis

Quel avenir pour l'élevage dans le bassin cotonnier de l'Ouest du Burkina Faso? : dynamiques agro-pastorales et recompositions territoriales / Alexis Gonin, Bernard Tallet - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 60, p. 95-110 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; agropastoralism; space; pastoralists; cotton.

La présentation des systèmes d'élevage dans l'Ouest du Burkina Faso permet de montrer la juxtaposition sur les mêmes espaces de pratiques différentes; la remise en cause des mobilités pastorales au cours des deux dernières décennies est lourde d'incertitudes: comment repenser la mobilité des troupeaux dans un contexte de fort accroissement des espaces agricoles et de réduction des espaces pastoraux? La vocation du bassin cotonnier est-elle uniquement agricole ou agro-pastorale? Derrière la "mise en territoire" des espaces pastoraux se cachent des stratégies d'acteurs aux intérêts divergents. En l'absence de point d'équilibre, c'est l'issue de ces rapports de force qui décidera de la place de l'élevage dans l'économie régionale. Différents scénarios qui en découlent sont envisagés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 154-155) et en anglais (p. 158). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

112 Gosselin, Louis Audet

L'opposition au projet ZACA à Ouagadougou (2001-03): feu de paille ou mutations profondes de l'islam burkinabé? / Louis Audet Gosselin et Muriel Gomez-Perez - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 273-309.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; urban renewal; protest; Islam.

En 2001, l'État burkinabè a lancé un vaste projet de réaménagement urbain dans la capitale Ouagadougou, connu sous le nom de projet ZACA (Zone d'aménagement commerciale et administrative). Cette décision, qui impliquait la destruction de plusieurs quartiers populaires du centre-ville, a été vivement contestée par les résidents, en grande majorité musulmans, qui se sont regroupés dans une Coordination des résidents dirigée par les imams de la zone. Malgré les apparences, cette opposition, qui a par moment pris une forte coloration religieuse, ne marque pas une redéfinition des relations entre l'islam et l'État, le mouvement d'opposition étant demeuré sans lendemain. Cependant, les événements autour du projet ZACA sont révélateurs de transformations importantes au sein de la communauté musulmane, illustrant des tensions intergénérationnelles et l'effritement d'une certaine forme d'autorité religieuse. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

113 Langewiesche, Katrin

Émancipation et obéissance: religieuses catholiques au Burkina Faso durant un siècle / Katrin Langewiesche - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 61, p. 117-136.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Christian orders; Catholic Church; women's rights.

Le présent article propose l'hypothèse de la vie religieuse comme vecteur d'émancipation culturelle, sociale et économique pour les femmes africaines en prenant l'exemple de l'histoire et de la vie des congrégations féminines catholiques au Burkina Faso, depuis l'arrivée des premières missionnaires en 1912, jusqu'en 2011. Le changement dans l'interprétation des vœux d'obéissance au sein de ces congrégations, ainsi que les transformations des rapports de genre au sein de l'institution entre les missionnaires hommes et leurs homologues féminins et entre les religieuses et le clergé, de 1930 à 2011, les activités et nouvelles formes d'implication des religieuses dans le monde et la société civile, c'est-à-dire non étatique, à partir de la fin des années 1960, illustrent l'émancipation des religieuses contemporaines de leur appartenance territoriale et institutionnelle. Des entretiens avec un certain nombre de religieuses éclairent la manière dont ces femmes s'emparent collectivement des opportunités de faire entendre leur voix dans la sphère publique pour défendre leurs idéaux de justice et de paix. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 196). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

114 McCain, Carmen

FESPACO in a time of Nollywood: the politics of the 'video' film at Africa's oldest festival / Carmen McCain - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 241-261 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Africa; cinema; festivals.

This paper discusses the Festival panafricain du cinéma de Ouagadougou (Fespaco) on the basis of the author's impressions during the 22nd edition of the film festival in 2011. It provides information on the film categories at Fespaco 2011, Africa's video revolution as an 'invisible industry', audiences at the 22nd festival, Fespaco in the digital age, European funding, the rise of Nollywood, and Fespaco and Nollywood genres. The author argues that Fespaco seems to be torn in several directions. It self-identifies as 1) an international film festival that seems to privilege an elite European art house film aesthetic and audience; 2) a national Burkina Faso tourist attraction; and 3) a pan-African cultural event that celebrates progressive politics and 'third' cinema. The only acknowledgement of the popular digital form sweeping the continent was a 'TV/video film' competition category to which were relegated 24 films. Nigeria's sprawling (video) film industry was practically absent. The author sees this as problematic if the festival hopes to promote an innovative

pan-African cinema independent of Western funding structures. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

115 Saint-Lary, Maud

Quand le droit des femmes se dit à la mosquée: ethnographie des voies islamiques d'émancipation au Burkina Faso / Maud Saint-Lary - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 61, p. 137-155.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; Islam; feminism; social policy.

Dans un contexte de mutations de l'islam au Burkina Faso, il existe dans ce pays une élite islamique francophone impliquée dans la politique du genre, qui milite contre les interprétations patriarcales de l'islam. Des associations comme l'Association des élèves et étudiants musulmans au Burkina (AEEMB), et le Cercle d'étude, de recherche et de formation islamiques (CERFI) qui ont vu le jour dans les années 1980, développent des programmes éducatifs alternatifs qui se distinguent du système mnémotechnique traditionnel, et attachent une grande importance à la question du genre et de la conjugalité. Le présent article traite du rôle de certains personnages issus de cette élite dans les politiques publiques liées au genre. Exemple d'action de sensibilisation, la pièce de théâtre intitulée "Tourments de femmes", jouée à la mosquée, introduit différents fils conducteurs d'analyse. Le premier consiste à étudier la logique soutenant les partenariats entre les associations islamiques et les organisations internationales qui visent à réaliser les objectifs de la "promotion des femmes" dans le pays, sur la base des actions conduites par des activistes, hommes et femmes, dans ce domaine. Le second consiste à essayer de comprendre, à travers des portraits d'activistes islamiques, l'implication des femmes dans les structures islamiques francophones et les conditions d'émergence d'un féminisme islamique. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 196-197). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

116 Some, Touorouzou Herve

In search of sources other than governmental in the financing of higher education in sub-Saharan Africa: a word of caution beyond the gains / Touorouzou Herve Some - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 73-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; East Africa; universities; educational financing.

The African higher education system is undergoing a profound structural crisis. Universities seem to be left with little choice but to diversify the sources of their revenue instead of relying solely on governmental resources. Students and parents, especially, are expected to bear an important share of the cost of education. This article takes a look at the financial management reforms adopted in some African countries. At the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso cost-sharing has been implemented from top down and is still subject to student contestation. At the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and universities in

Kenya, financial management reforms, including cost-sharing, seem to be more or less accepted by students, faculty and staff, although their success remains to be seen. Finally, Makerere University in Uganda seems to be successful with its cost-sharing measures due to, amongst others, the transparency of the process, the existence of enlightened university leadership, political stability and the government's willingness to grant the university autonomy. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

THE GAMBIA

117 Foltz, Jeremy D.

Assessing the returns to education in The Gambia / Jeremy D. Foltz and Ousman Gajigo - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 580-608 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; schooling; education; cost-benefit analysis; wage differentials.

Using three nationally representative surveys from The Gambia from 1992, 1998 and 2003, the authors estimate the private rates of returns to education in the country. To obtain consistent estimates, they exploit exogenous variation in school availability at the district level at the time current wage earners were born. The results show that the private rates of returns to education for individuals in the wage sector are quite high, although heterogeneous across regions of the country. The high rates of returns are robust to alternate formulations. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

118 Thomson, Steven K.

Christianity, Islam, and 'the religion of pouring' : non-linear conversion in a Gambia/Casamance Borderland / Steven K. Thomson - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 240-276 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; religious conversion; interreligious relations; plural society; Christianity; Islam; Diola; songs; funerals.

The twentieth-century religious history of the Kalorn (Karon Jolas) in the Alahein River Valley of the Gambia/Casamance border cannot be reduced to a single narrative. Today extended families include Muslims, Christians, and practitioners of the traditional Awasena 'religion of pouring'. A body of funeral songs highlights the views of those who resisted pressure toward conversion to Islam through the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. The introduction of a Roman Catholic mission in the early 1960s created new social and economic possibilities that consolidated an identity that stood as an alternative to the Muslim-Mandinka model. This analysis emphasizes the equal importance of both macropolitical and economic factors and the more proximal effects of reference groups in understanding religious conversion. Finally, this discussion of the origins of religious pluralism within a

community grants insight into how conflicts along religious lines have been defused. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GHANA

119 Amikuzuno, Joseph

Seasonal variation in price transmission between tomato markets in Ghana / Joseph Amikuzuno and Stephan von Cramon-Taubadel - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 669-686 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; tomatoes; market; prices; seasonality.

It is reasonable to expect that price transmission for perishable products will display seasonal variation, especially in low-income country settings. To date, however, few studies have explicitly tested for seasonal variation in price transmission. The authors apply a vector error correction model with seasonally regime-dependent adjustment parameters to wholesale tomato prices in Ghana. The results reveal a number of plausible patterns in the seasonal interplay between the main producer and consumer markets for tomatoes in Ghana, and confirm that failure to account for seasonality leads to hybrid estimates of the parameters that depict price transmission behaviour, conflating and obscuring seasonal differences in the way prices and markets interact. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

120 Ayee, Joseph R.A.

Manifestos and elections in Ghana's Fourth Republic / Joseph R.A. Ayee - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 367-384 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; party programmes; National Democratic Congress; New Patriotic Party; elections.

Debate continues over the factors that influence electoral outcomes or voter behaviour and alignment in elections all over the world. Several factors have been noted, including the manifestos of political parties. In spite of the potential influence of the party manifesto, several comparative and empirical studies on elections in Ghana have paid little or no attention to manifestos in determining the electoral outcomes of political parties in the Fourth Republic. This paper makes a contribution to the debate by examining how manifestos have influenced the electoral chances of the two main political parties which have been in and out of government in Ghana since the inception of the Fourth Republic, namely, the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP). Analysis covers the five elections held in 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008. Specifically, the paper discusses not only the ability of the manifestos to shape policy debate but also to

some extent, influence electoral outcomes. It concludes with some lessons learned. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

121 Nii-Dortey, Moses N.

The performing arts and the post-colonial Ghanaian experience : the Ghana National Symphony Orchestra in perspective / Moses N. Nii-Dortey and Adwoa Arhine - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2010), n.s., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 37-59.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; musical groups; cultural policy; music history.

Soon after Ghana gained political independence from colonial rule in 1957, cultural development was viewed as a national priority. The authors discuss the development of Ghana's National Symphony Orchestra, which was established some 50 years ago as one of several institutions to spearhead the African cultural renaissance agenda in Ghana. Of the several institutions established the orchestra was criticized the most, provoked by the apparent paradox of seeking to promote African art music through a Western orchestra, a relic of the colonial cultural hegemony. The authors recount the history of the national orchestra and argue that, like other indigenized colonial institutions, the debate over its cultural relevance or otherwise should focus on the use(s) to which that ensemble is put in the Ghanaian context rather than on its history of origin and instrumentation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

122 Ovadia, Jesse Salah

Stepping back from the brink: a review of the 2008 Ghanaian election from the capital of the Northern Region / Jesse Salah Ovadia - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 310-340 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; elections; Dagomba polity; conflict; chieftaincy.

During the 2008 Ghanaian election, the threat of violence in northern Ghana, due to an unresolved chieftaincy dispute in the Dagbon Traditional Area, brought the city of Tamale to the brink of widespread conflict. The dispute divided communities on the basis of religion, familial ties, and partisan affiliation. With high stakes, even higher tensions, and party supporters on both sides organized and armed. This article blends interviews and observations in order to explore what occurred during the election and, more importantly, what did not. While the end result diffused the mounting tensions, the underlying factors that brought the community so close to the brink remain. Moving forward, underdevelopment and conflict in the north must be addressed in order to ensure peace and stability in the Dagomba Kingdom and throughout the country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

123 Owusu, Adobea Yaa

Sexuality of the aged and people with disability : challenging popular folkways / Adobea Yaa Owusu and John Kwasi Anarfi - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2010), n.s., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 61-79.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; sexuality; elderly; disabled; AIDS; public opinion.

The objectives of this study are to generate information on society's expectations of and views on the sexual expression of aged persons (from 65 years onward) and persons with disabilities (PWDs); investigate the sexual expression and related experiences of these persons, if any; and assess the implications of the findings for HIV and AIDS prevention and control. The study shows that Ghanaian society perceives sexual yearnings and expression in both the aged and PWDs as normal. These views are corroborated by the aged and PWDs who were interviewed. Additionally, the interviewees say it is acceptable for aged males to have multiple sexual partners. Yet, the respondents discriminate against the sexual expression of aged females. With respect to male PWDs, it was found that society in general discriminates against their expressing their sexuality. All PWDs interviewed revealed that they had been engaging in sexual behaviour which is unsafe with respect to HIV and AIDS. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

124 Roberts, Jonathan

Medical exchange on the Gold Coast during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries / Jonathan Roberts - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 480-523 : ill., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; Europe; culture contact; medical sciences; folk medicine; 1600-1699; 1700-1799.

Historians of the Atlantic slave trade have argued that the inhabitants of the Gold Coast of West Africa participated in a system of cultural and material exchange during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that resulted in the diffusion and syncretism of ideas and practices. This position presumes that the cultures of the Gold Coast were transformed by centuries of contact with the peoples of the Atlantic Rim. Despite the intensive commercial contact between Europeans and Africans during this period, the exchange of medical ideas, healing practices, and medical material cultures was limited by both the disease environment of West Africa and by the cultural chauvinism of surgeons and healers. This article demonstrates the necessity of investigating local and particular changes to cultures before conjecturing about the larger outcomes of trans-Atlantic exchange. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

125 Thalén, Oliver

Ghanaian entertainment brokers: urban change, and 'Afro-cosmopolitanism', with neo-liberal reform / Oliver Thalén - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 227-240.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; private enterprises; performing arts; television; popular culture.

This article deals with Ghanaian entertainment in the neo-liberal age. The key aim is to describe the emerging brokering practices of certain entrepreneurs within the entertainment industry in Ghana, and to explore the effects of these practices. On the one hand these entrepreneurs receive sponsorship from major transnational corporations, in order to produce reality TV shows and major entertainment events. The shows are meant to appeal to the target market of the corporate sponsors, and in this way these entrepreneurs fill the role of a power broker. On the other hand, the entrepreneurs also fill the role of a culture broker as they try to tune into a larger market by producing entertainment that is aimed to be popular not only in Ghana, but in a larger market across Africa. In this article the author refers to this shift in style of entertainment as a shift towards an Afro-cosmopolitan style of entertainment. The strategic epicentre for the fieldwork of this study is one of Ghana's major production houses, Charterhouse Productions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

126 Witte, Marleen de

Business of the spirit: Ghanaian broadcast media and the commercial exploitation of Pentecostalism / Marleen de Witte - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 189-204.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; broadcasting; Pentecostalism.

This article takes a critical look at Ghana's rapidly evolving broadcasting scene and in particular at the expansion and popularity of religious broadcasting. Sketching the developments of the Ghanaian media landscape, it analyses the changing politics of representing religion in this field. The much-celebrated processes of media deregulation and democratization, and the new opportunities for ownership, production, and participation they entail, have led to a dominance of Pentecostalism in the public sphere. While this development has been analysed from the perspective of churches and pastors, this article explores the intertwinement of commercial media and Pentecostalism from the perspective of a number of private media owners and producers in Accra. Whether these media entrepreneurs are themselves Pentecostal or not, they all have to deal with, and commercially exploit, the power and attraction of Pentecostalism. Their experience that commercial success is hardly possible without Pentecostalism makes clear that the influence of Pentecostalism in the Ghanaian public sphere reaches way beyond media-

active pastors and born-again media practitioners, and invites us to rethink the relationship between media, business and religion. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

127 Yaro, Joseph A.

The contours of poverty in northern Ghana : policy implications for combating food insecurity / Joseph A. Yaro and Jan Hesselberg - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2010), n.s., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 81-110 : graf., krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; poverty; food security; livelihoods.

Northern Ghana has remained the poorest part of the country. The gains from macroeconomic adjustment seem to have impacted minimally on the landscape as the area has the highest percentage of poor people. The dynamics of regional development have maintained an extractive tendency, siphoning labour to more resource-rich parts of the country. The data from the Ghana Living Standards Surveys provide ample justification for denoting northern Ghana a marginal area. The extent and depth of poverty in the area reflects its dire food insecurity position. Development policies are needed that enhance both agricultural production and greater participation of the poor in urban economic activities. It is argued that urbanization and its associated spinoffs are necessary in order to achieve improved food security. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

128 Yitah, Helen

Kasena women's critique of gender roles and gender justice through proverbial jesting / Helen Yitah - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 9-20.

ASC Subject Headings: Ghana; proverbs; women; Kasena; gender roles; joking relationships; gender inequality.

This article analyses proverbs used by Kasena women from northern Ghana in their effort to critique gendered perceptions of justice in their society. This critique takes place within the socially approved medium of the joking relationship that pertains between a Kasena woman and her husband's kin. The joking relationship permits joking partners to give their views free reign and therefore provides a safe avenue for women to express their own attitudes and values pertaining to justice. They subvert and contradict Kasem proverbs in order to protest the use of gender as a basis for defining women's roles and rights in the home and in marriage. However, gender justice, as it can be gleaned from the proverbs the women deploy, is not limited to demanding freedom from traditional dependencies and addressing gender inequities. It is broadened to include calls for the recognition of women's self worth and of their contribution to culture, a conception of justice that has been the subject of recent debates on the definition of justice which have moved the focus from issues of distribution to questions of recognition. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and Kasem. [Journal abstract]

GUINEA

129 Mouser, Bruce L.

'Walking caravans' of nineteenth century Fuuta Jaloo, western Africa / Bruce L. Mouser - In: *Mande Studies*: (2010), no. 12, p. 19-104 : ill., foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; road transport; long-distance trade; mercantile history; 1800-1899; Futa Jallon polity.

This paper investigates the modes and patterns of travel in precolonial Fuuta Jaloo and along the Upper Guinea coast during the 19th century, with special emphasis on caravan commerce. It describes a network of indigenous protectors who were assigned or simply assumed the task of ensuring that trade roads within Fuuta Jaloo remain open and that caravans be allowed to operate smoothly and properly while using State-regulated roads. Based closely on accounts written by Europeans who visited the Upper Guinea coast or who travelled into Fuuta Jaloo, the paper also reviews types of caravans, operational and organizational standards that governed those that crossed or crisscrossed Fuuta Jaloo, and costs and advantages of caravan membership. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

130 Sakho, Cheick

Le discours métafictionnel dans "Peuls" et "Le roi de Kahel" de Tierno Monenembo / Cheick Sakho - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 1-14.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea; Fulani; literary criticism; historical novels.

Avec la parution en 2004 de son roman intitulé "Peuls", Tierno Monénembo semble réorienter sa production romanesque vers le roman historique. Cette nouvelle orientation se confirme avec "Le roi de Kahel", prix Renaudot 2008. Ce sont là des métafictions historiographiques dans la mesure où les ouvrages traitent de personnages et d'événements historiques. Le premier étend le champ d'étude à l'ensemble de la diaspora peule, remonte jusqu'aux origines mythiques de cette communauté et se déploie sur plusieurs siècles; le second s'intéresse aux Peuls du Fouta Djallon et rapporte des événements qui se déroulent sur quarante ans (1879-1919) seulement. Si ces deux récits ont un fond historique, leur fictionnalité est avérée, ce sont des romans. La présente étude propose de s'interroger sur la construction du récit métafictionnel en mettant l'accent principalement sur les techniques d'écriture de ces récits, sur le type de narration et le statut du narrateur dans chaque texte, sur la création d'événements historiques dont la fictionnalité contrebalance la caution réaliste d'événements historiques et sur le rôle de certains personnages purement fictifs qui sont mis en présence d'autres personnages qui ont réellement existé. Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

GUINEA-BISSAU

131 Embaló, Birgit

Civil-military relations and political order in Guinea-Bissau / Birgit Embaló - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 253-281.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; civil-military relations; political elite; politics.

Since independence in 1974 the military of Guinea-Bissau have succeeded in controlling the political system, even attempting to impose their rule directly in the aftermath of the 1998-1999 war. What makes the analysis of civil-military relations and political order in contemporary Guinea-Bissau particularly challenging is the overlapping of political, ethnic and personal considerations of the politico-military elite and their fluctuating and ambiguous short-term alliances. Guinea-Bissau's armed forces include an amalgam of veterans, claiming historical legitimacy from the liberation war, and officers who use their positions for personal gain rather than furthering democracy and national interests. This article examines the logic of civil-military relations against the heterarchical political figuration and the specific character of the politico-military elite of Guinea-Bissau. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

132 Fistein, David

Guinea-Bissau: how a successful social revolution can become an obstacle to subsequent State-building / by David Fistein - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 443-455.

ASC Subject Headings: Guinea-Bissau; political conditions; political history; State.

This paper looks at State failure from a historical point of view. Focusing on the case of Guinea-Bissau, it introduces a threefold conceptual framework consisting of institutions, personality, and ideology. It argues that these three factors in particular - institutional legacy (the mass revolutionary single party, and the colonial State), personality (the 'great leader' syndrome), and ideology ('State socialism') - bear greater weight on African political history than is typically acknowledged. Specifically, the paper shows that the new political leaders of Guinea-Bissau will have to find a way to overcome the legacy of State socialism guided by a 'great leader' in order to bring the country onto a more stable democratic path and create economic growth at the same time. Consequently, it examines the theoretical proposition that although the institutional legacies of the one-party State and the learned behaviours of political actors that developed during the revolutionary years may have been helpful during the liberation war, they have conspired to retard Guinea-Bissau's political and economic development in the post-independence period. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

IVORY COAST

133 Guiblehon, Bony

Construction sociale d'un ancêtre chez le peuple 'wè' de Côte d' Ivoire / Bony Guiblehon - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2011), no. 87, p. 167-183 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Wobe; ancestor worship; death rites; social structure.

Les populations 'wè' de Côte d'Ivoire sont classées dans le groupe 'krou'. Chez les 'Wè' de l' ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire, un ancêtre, c'est un défunt qui se transforme après un long processus pour prendre une autre forme et devenir un être invisible (ancêtre mythique ou totémique). La présente étude s'intéresse au processus d'ancestralisation. Le défunt ne peut avoir le statut d'ancêtre que s'il remplit certaines conditions et critères et qu'il a été dignement honoré par des cérémonies funéraires. Si tous les ancêtres sont invisibles, ils n'ont pas tous le même statut. Les fonctions sociales des ancêtres consistent principalement à sauvegarder l'équilibre sociopolitique et celui des forces vitales. L'ancestralisation est une quête initiatique de la lumière pour éclairer les vivants et de la cohésion sociale. L'article traite aussi de la position des chrétiens par rapport au culte des ancêtres. Bibliogr., notes. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

134 Sylla, Serigne

Aminata Sow Fall et Jean-Marie Adiaffi ou les vicissitudes de l'identité culturelle dans l'espace public africain / Serigne Sylla - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2012), no. 88, p. 107-123.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; novels; identity; cultural change; values.

Le présent article aborde la question de l'identité culturelle et des références vue à travers deux ouvrages de prose africaine, de l'édifice que cette identité symbolise et qui se lézarde, de la possibilité de réhabilitation des valeurs africaines, de la reconstruction de l'identité culturelle et de l'espace public. Quel impact ces déperditions - en particulier le déclin de l'esprit communautaire - auront-elles sur l'africanité des individus et des peuples concernés? L'article s'appuie sur deux romans d'auteurs africains: "La carte d'identité" (1980) de Jean-Marie Adiaffi (Côte d'Ivoire) et "L'appel des arènes" (1980) d'Aminata Sow Fall (Sénégal). Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

LIBERIA

135 Gariba, Edward Banka

Post-conflict development in Liberia : governance, security, capacity building and a developmental approach / Edward Banka Gariba - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 109-136.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; peacebuilding; governance; government policy.

This article examines the causes of the Liberian civil war of 1989-2003, and proposes policy alternatives that the current government can pursue to ensure durable peace and development. The paper argues that bad governance accounted for the conflict. Therefore, if peace, security and development are to be attained, there is a need for the current government to adopt and implement four policy options: good governance, security sector reform, a long-term development approach, and capacity building at the national and local levels. Although the new President of Liberia has taken some critical steps towards implementing some of these policies, more work needs to be done to address corruption, and promote transparency, accountability, good governance and development if a relapse into conflict is to be avoided. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

136 Johnson, Samuel Wai

Post-conflict food security and peace building / Samuel Wai Johnson, Jr - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2010), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 28-54 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; food security; food policy.

At least four in every ten Liberians are unable to access the adequate amount of food to meet their nutritional requirements. This state of food insecurity endures in spite of the implementation, in 2007, of the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy. This strategy has had minimal impact on factors that enhance the demand and supply of food. These factors include unemployment; poverty; the price of Liberia's staple; population growth; the poor state of the country's transportation infrastructure; declining interest in food production as a means of livelihood; food producers' lack of access to credit and capital; and the use of traditional farming methods. Bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

137 Kieh, Jr., George Klay

The travails of the unitary State system and post-conflict peacebuilding in Liberia / George Klay Kieh, Jr. - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2010), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 1-27.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; central-local government relations; decentralization; peacebuilding.

One of the major challenges that has confronted postconflict States is the imperative of designing and implementing the modalities for the restructuring of the power relations between the centre (the national government) and the periphery (the local levels). Given the specificities of Liberia's predicament, including two civil wars, the restructuring of centre-periphery relations would need to transcend traditional decentralization or a federal solution. The central argument of the present paper is that devolution is the appropriate trajectory to restructure Liberia's centre-periphery power relations. Devolution is conceptualized as a hybrid model of centre-periphery power relations that combines features of unitary and federal systems in which the centre transfers specific functions, with

the corresponding authority, to the periphery. Such a trajectory would promote, among others, local participation and initiative, and the broader processes of democracy and development based on the centrality of social citizenship. The paper advocates a constitutionally and statutorily-based foundation for the devolution of functions, and each function should be accompanied by the corresponding authority. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

138 Makain, Jeffrey S.

Land tenure practices: challenges and prospects of conservation farmers in Bong County and Greater Monrovia / Jeffrey S. Makain - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2010), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 78-117 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; land tenure; sustainable agriculture.

As the government of Liberia institutes measures to address land issues, humanitarian organizations, particularly the Cooperative Assistance for Relief Everywhere (CARE), Liberia, persevere in their efforts to engage traditional leaders and vulnerable smallholder farmers to resolve land issues, and increase national food production in an environmentally friendly manner through adopting 'conservation agriculture'. This paper examines the sources of land being used by CARE Liberia conservation farmers in Bong County and Greater Monrovia; constraints - including often insecure tenure agreements - as well as opportunities associated with land use practices; and alternatives CARE could explore to sustain this new concept of environmentally friendly farming practice in increasing Liberia's food basket and conserving the largest remaining remnant of the Upper Guinea tropical forest of West Africa. App., bibliogr., note, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

139 Muhammad, Baiyina W.

'Slavery in Liberia': the 'Afro-American Newspaper's investigation of the Liberian labor scandal, 1926-1936 / Baiyina W. Muhammad - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2010), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 118-142.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; United States; forced labour; journalism; pan-Africanism; international relations; 1930-1939.

The Baltimore 'Afro-American', one of the leading Black newspapers of the late 19th and mid-20th centuries, attempted to forge a reconnection to Africa and other parts of the Diaspora with the aim that African Americans would begin to identify the similarities in their individual and shared experiences with other Africans. A sample of the 'Afro-American's Pan-African agenda was evident in its coverage of the Liberian Labour Scandal, between 1926 and 1936, when Africans - Americo-Liberians - were accused of being slavers or colonizers of other - indigenous - Africans in Liberia. In this scandal, parts were also played

by the US government and the Firestone Plantation Company. The latter was interested in Liberia's rubber sources. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

140 Nevin, Timothy D.

The uncontrollable force: a brief history of the Liberian Frontier Force, 1908-1944 / by Timothy D. Nevin - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 275-297.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; armed forces; military history; 1900-1949.

The Liberian Frontier Force (LFF) was formed in February 1908 to be "employed in garrisoning the posts on the frontiers and maintaining public order". From its inception, two seemingly competing but actually compatible cultural ideologies and modes of warfare were at work in the Force. The officer corps, which included the Americo-Liberian officers along with their American advisors, operated under military codes influenced by the practices of European colonial forces operating in tropical Africa. The indigenous troops incorporated into the LFF applied time-honoured indigenous methods of warfare, generally conceptualizing warfare as a raiding system that aimed to collect booty, to exact revenge, or to liberate pawns from servitude. By allowing raiding and looting, the government did not need to pay the soldiers, or establish a costly command and control system to ensure discipline. This paper examines the history of the LFF from 1908 to 1944, paying attention to its origins; LFF uniforms; mutinies among LFF troops; tactics of traditional warfare in the hinterland; visible and invisible weapons; revolts against LFF-administered indirect rule in the hinterland districts; corruption; discipline; and forced-labour recruitment. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

141 Oritsejafor, Emmanuel O.

The silent majority: the Liberian market women and the informal economy of post-war Liberia / Emmanuel O. Oritsejafor and Dorothy Davis - In: *Liberian Studies Journal*: (2010), vol. 35, no. 2, p. 55-77 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Liberia; market women; informal sector.

This paper demonstrates that, after fourteen years of war and the destruction of major social and economic infrastructure, market women have continued to make major contributions to Liberia's postwar development through informal markets. The paper examines the relationship between the formal and informal markets, how the informal market has enhanced the social and economic infrastructure of postwar Liberia, and which role market women play in the informal market. It provides an overview of the Liberian economy after the civil war; sketches the contextual landscape for understanding the informal markets in Liberia; and presents examples of how market women's associations have contributed to Liberia's postwar economic recovery. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

MALI

142 Graham(IV), Franklin Charles

'Plusieurs chemins': how different stakeholders at different scales in Malian society are fragmenting the State / Franklin Charles Graham IV - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 512-524.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; political history; ethnic conflicts.

The Republic of Mali, at the start of 2002, held much promise and hope in Africa as well as the international community. Ten years later, however, Mali is dividing. For too long, different stakeholders, in pursuing and defending their own interests, pulled apart the ties that united communities to the Republic of Mali, from north to south. Mali for too long was dependent on foreign investment and aid to keep the country afloat. National leaders have focused more on pleasing international donors than their own constituents, a practice that led to instability and difficulty in ending the violence in the 1990s. Finally, ethnic rivalries are a chronic problem in the country. Violence has been expressed between southern and northern groups such as the Tuareg and Arabs; between neighbouring northern groups; and even between Tuareg and Arabs themselves. If Mali is to reunite in the future it will take the participation and patience of the international community, the Malian national government, and local actors from both southern and northern Mali. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

143 Jónsson, Gunvor

Imagination and connectedness: consumption of global forms in a Malian village / Gunvor Jónsson - In: *Mande Studies*: (2010), no. 12, p. 105-120.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; consumption; economic behaviour; rural youth; social conditions; Soninke; globalization.

This paper is based on fieldwork in a Soninke village in the Senegal River Valley in Mali, from where a large part of the male population has migrated to France, sustaining rural households with various forms of remittances. Meanwhile, with the increasing barriers to social and geographic mobility of the populations in the global South and, particularly, increasing restrictions on immigration into Europe, many of the young men living in the village find themselves involuntarily immobile, as they are unable to migrate to their desired destinations. This paper argues that consumption can be seen as an attempt by these youngsters to participate in an imagined world from which they are largely disconnected. The paper presents various examples of this phenomenon, including the display and consumption of brands, food and modern technology which represent a connectedness to the privileged world of global flows. To the villagers, these are signs of connections that

transcend the rural context, representing access to resources and possibilities that are not available in the limited local setting. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

144 Koopman, Jeanne

Will Africa's Green Revolution squeeze African family farmers to death? : lessons from small-scale high-cost rice production in the Senegal River Valley / Jeanne Koopman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 500-511.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Senegal; agricultural development; agricultural policy; farmers; risk; rice.

The author reviews the tortured history of high-cost irrigated rice production in the Senegal River Valley, focusing on the severe economic risks that African peasants have faced since their flood-recession farming system was destroyed in the 1980s. She argues that the input packages of the Gates Foundation's Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) carry similar economic risks. She then explores these risks in the context of the land tenure privatization undertaken in Mali and Senegal by the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The fundamental problem with the AGRA model of agricultural modernization is the cost of inputs. Farmers need credit, but the risks of taking large amounts of credit can be very high: if disaster strikes, peasant farmers run the risk of losing everything. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

145 Sangare, Souleymane

Contribution à l'étude des fondements historiques de la contestation des pouvoirs d'État en Afrique: le cas de l'empire songhay aux XVe-XVIe siècles / Souleymane Sangare - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 135-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Songhai polity; political conditions; political opposition; 1500-1599.

L'empire songhay, né en Afrique occidentale au Moyen Age, offre un cas d'étude intéressant sur la notion d'opposition et de contre-pouvoir politique. Entre 1493 et 1592, les lettrés musulmans, l'armée et la famille royale ont constitué des groupes et usé de leur force et légitimité acquises de haute lutte, pour constituer des contre-pouvoirs afin d'empêcher que le pouvoir ne connaisse une dérive totalitaire. L'hypothèse défendue dans cette étude est que le pouvoir des souverains songhay de la dynastie des Askias (1493-1592) a été limité par des contre-pouvoirs que furent les chefs religieux musulmans, l'armée et la famille royale. Comment ces groupes sont-ils apparus? Comment se sont-ils manifestés et quel fut l'impact de leurs actions sur l'évolution interne du Songhay? L'article s'appuie sur les deux principales sources de l'histoire songhay: le "Tarikh el-fettach" et le "Tarikh es Soudan". Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

NIGER

146 Alzouma, Gado

Young people, computers and the Internet in Niger / Gado Alzouma - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 277-292.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; Internet; computers; youth.

This article explores how computers and the Internet are represented among young, educated people in Niger and the social expectations that are attached to their use. It argues that pre-existing social and economic conditions play an important role in shaping the meanings associated with these devices. Thus, in a context of poverty and unemployment, the Internet and computers are perceived as technologies that may help young people and their country integrate into a modern world of economic opportunities and well-being via the transnational and transcultural interactions that take place in cyberspace. The Internet is associated with the ideas of modernity and 'leapfrogging' development. However, because of the lack of computer equipment and adequate infrastructure, these expectations are largely exaggerated, and they divert attention from the actual possibilities for change that reside in people and not in technological devices. The research is based on fieldwork conducted among young, educated computer and Internet users during the summers of 2003 and 2004 in Niamey, the capital city of Niger, and further complemented by data collected in 2008. Semi-structured interviews were used to explore the reception of the Internet and the representations associated with them. Although the term 'educated' may sometimes refer to traditional or Arabic/Islamic education in Niger, the author restricted the use of the word to refer to modern Western-style education. Bibliogr., note. [Journal abstract]

147 Göpfert, Mirco

Security in Niamey: an anthropological perspective on policing and an act of terrorism in Niger / Mirco Göpfert - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 53-74.

ASC Subject Headings: Niger; police; kidnapping; human security.

The abduction of two Frenchmen in January 2011 in Niamey's supposedly most secure neighbourhood has led many to question the functioning of the city's security apparatus. This paper analyses Niamey's security landscape, initially from an historical and then from a spatial perspective. It argues that for a comprehensive analysis of security, we must first decentre our perspective on security construction, and thus take informal non-organized modes of policing just as seriously as policing by State and vigilante organizations; and second, take into account the inseparability of sociality and security, a fragile balance of trust and acceptable risk. In conclusion the author argues that this focus may be one way of

comprehending the kidnapping: how was it possible and what were its implications for Niamey's security landscape? Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

NIGERIA

148 Adedun, Emmanuel

Yoruba-English bilingualism in central Lagos - Nigeria / Emmanuel Adedun and Mojisola Shodipe - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 121-132 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; multilingualism; Yoruba language; Pidgin English; urban population; language history.

This article examines the language repertoire and linguistic behaviour of the inhabitants of Central Lagos in Nigeria. The Lagos Island speech community is a largely Yoruba community situated in the heart of Lagos city. It is noted that the linguistic composition of Lagos can be attributed to the history of language contact and the peculiar settlement pattern of various Lagos dwellers necessitated by a complex process of sociocultural integration, ethnic diffusion, and linguistic assimilation. The article identifies the factors that shape the linguistic character of the Lagos Island speech community as coagulation of Yoruba ethnic communities, influx of Nigerian linguistic groups, influence of religion, and precolonial immigration history. The article concludes that the language repertoire in Lagos is reflective of the truly cosmopolitan nature of the city with its attendant transforming influence on Yoruba-English bilingualism. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

149 Aderinto, Saheed

"The problem of Nigeria is slavery, not white slave traffic" : globalization and the politicization of prostitution in Southern Nigeria, 1921-1955 / Saheed Aderinto - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 1-22 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; human trafficking; prostitution; colonial policy; 1900-1949.

This article challenges a well-established assumption in the social sciences and among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that prostitution is a 'new' postcolonial challenge of Africa's development that 'suddenly' emerged in the aftermath of the economic and social impacts of the Structural Adjustment Programmes of the mid-1980s. By uncovering the first major domestic and transnational prostitution in Nigeria between the 1920s and 1950s, the article seeks to connect colonial history of prostitution with what is esoterically designated in postcolonial studies and popular literature as 'human trafficking'. But more significantly, it demonstrates how and why the colonialists disguised domestic and transnational prostitution - also known in world politics as white slave traffic - as domestic slavery. The article observes that scholars have under-researched the interaction between global and local forces in the making of colonial Africa's politics of sex. In addition, how the politics of

abolition of domestic slavery in colonial Africa dovetails with the regulation of prostitution has not received critical attention, despite the fact that the rhetoric of barbarism of human cargo featured prominently in the justification for the encroachment and colonization of the continent. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

150 Ajala, Aderemi Suleiman

Religion and politics in the making of Yoruba nationalism in southwestern Nigeria / Aderemi Suleiman Ajala - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 112-136 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; religion; nationalism; ethnicity; Yoruba.

Although the Christian, educated elite has long dominated Yoruba nationalism and the ethno-regional politics of southwestern Nigeria, the past two decades have witnessed a shift in the relationship between the world religions and Yoruba nationalism. The commitment of Muslim Yorubas to nationalist politics, and even to the militant nationalist organization OPC (Oodua Peoples' Congress), has increased. Drawing on and supporting these trends, the OPC has produced many successful nationalist leaders of Muslim and traditional religious backgrounds, with often less formal education than average for their positions. The OPC's revalidation of traditional practice appears to be a potential tool for overcoming the divisions among different Yoruba groups, and could even constitute the ethnic nation as a possible locus of reform of the - religiously and socially divided - State. Yet, while it is possible that the growing commitment of Muslims and the less educated to being Yoruba could generalize Yoruba nationalism for all Yoruba-speakers and successfully voice popular critiques of the State, the rise of a globally-oriented Pentecostalism and the growing reluctance of Christians to engage with the OPC suggest that this kind of nationalism may not appeal to all sections of the emergent nation. Notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

151 Akinade, Helen Olubunmi Jayeola

The symbolic formation and uses of media messages on sex work, HIV and AIDS in Ijora-Badia, Lagos State / Helen Olubunmi Jayeola Akinade - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 44-61 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; prostitution; sexuality; AIDS; information dissemination; mass media.

This paper presents an ethnographic account of commercial sex work in one of Lagos's (Nigeria) most notorious commercial sex underworlds: Ijora-Badia. The paper focuses on teenage commercial sex workers (CSWs) and their interactions with symbolic formations of media messages such as flyers, posters and various radio and TV advertisements with messages like 'AIDS is real', 'use condoms', etc., aimed at informing CSWs about HIV and AIDS. Does the ubiquitous presence of these messages actually indicate the level of

awareness of the disease among the sex workers? Does it reveal their attitudes to the disease? Or can it serve as a measure of their knowledge about, and attitude toward, the disease? Do those who formulate these messages actually have sufficient understanding of the dynamics of sex work? These are questions addressed in the paper. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

152 Anugwom, Edlyne

Something mightier: marginalization, occult imaginations and the youth conflict in the oil-rich Niger Delta / Edlyne Anugwom - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 3-26.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; militias; Ijo; magic; Niger Delta conflict.

This contribution examines the role of occult imaginations in the struggle against perceived socioeconomic marginalization by youth militias from the Ijaw ethnic group in the oil-rich Niger Delta region of Nigeria. It argues that the asymmetric power between the federal government/transnational oil corporations (TNOCs) and the militias may have privileged the invocation of the supernatural as a critical agency of strength and courage by the youth militias. The conflict in the region embodies a cultural revision which has been necessitated by both the uncertainty of the oil environment and the prevailing narratives of social injustice. Hence the Egbesu deity, seen historically as embodying justice, has been reinvented by the youth militias and imbued with the powers of invincibility and justice in the conflict with the government and oil companies. The low intensity of the conflict has limited both the extent of operations and scale of force used by the military task force in the area and thus reinforced the perception of invincibility of the militias attributed to the Egbesu. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

153 Arowosegbe, Jeremiah O.

The making of an organic intellectual : Claude Ake, biographical and theoretical orientations / Jeremiah O. Arowosegbe - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 123-143.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Nigeria; intellectuals; political science; biographies (form).

Although the ideas of political leaders in Africa provide a popular entrée to African politics, the exploration of their contributions and profiles still remains a largely underdeveloped genre. This is especially the case with intellectuals and scholar-activists on the continent. Yet by challenging existing hierarchies and oppressive institutions as well as truth regimes and the structures of power that produce and support them, engaged scholars occupy a critical position in society as vanguards of various popular struggles. The world therefore has a lot to learn from their contributions and failings as progressive social forces. This article examines the corpus of Claude Ake (Nigeria) as a basis for filling this gap. It discusses his contribution to the autochthonous transformation of the State in Africa - using

endogenous knowledge production - as one of his major legacies for the social sciences in Africa. As a political scientist with an unusually broad intellectual formation and horizon, the article highlights the developments and shifts which shaped Ake's world view and writings. It pays attention to his production - over the last four decades - of a wide ranging body of works, which have been quite instructive not only for their analytic acuity, methodological rigour and theoretical sophistication, but also for being remarkable works of magisterial erudition, the products of an exceptionally great mind, written with a deftly profound authority and also constituting a significant attempt to adapt the intellectual legacies of Marxist scholarship towards understanding the political economy and social history of contemporary Africa from a broadly critical perspective. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

154 Ayantayo, J.K.

Ancestral veneration in national symbols and its implications for national integration and moral transformation in Nigeria / J.K. Ayantayo - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 1-17 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; nation; symbols; ethics; ancestor worship.

Ancestor worship is one of the five principal beliefs of African traditional religion. According to the author, the moral implications of this belief for national development have escaped the attention of scholars of religion for long. In order to fill this gap, he examines manifestations of ancestor veneration in national symbols in Nigeria, focusing on the nationalists who worked towards Nigeria's independence in 1960 and who have contributed immensely to the independent nation's development. Many of them have been immortalized via statues, roads, airports, currency, the national anthem and the national pledge. The author interprets these symbols and points out their potential for advancing national integration and moral transformation in Nigeria. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

155 Bakare, K. Oyebisi

The influence of tourism activity on people's livelihoods in selected tourist centres in Ogun State, Nigeria / K. Oyebisi Bakare - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2010), n.s., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 113-125 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; tourism; livelihoods.

Tourism is not an isolated economic venture; it spreads over the spheres of all other sectors. This study examines the influence of tourism activity on people's livelihoods in selected tourist centres in Ogun State, Nigeria. The research was carried out in three purposively selected popular tourism centres: Olumo Rock, Nasfat (Muslim) praying ground and Redemption Camp of the Redeemed Christian Church of God. Data were collected

with the distribution of a structured questionnaire to 150 respondents. The data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings reveal that the influence of tourism on people is enormous. Tourism has helped to generate income and livelihoods to people living around tourism host areas in Ogun State. It also appears that sex and educational qualifications are not significant to engaging in tourism-based business. This makes it accessible to all and sundry in the tourism host communities, especially in rural areas where the illiteracy rate is high. A majority of the respondents acknowledge that their businesses fetch them high profit. Items/services mostly demanded are local souvenirs, destination services, food and drinks, and other services, which are all branded in Nigeria and can possibly improve the nation's economy at large. Based on the above findings, it is recommended that more tourism outlets need to be discovered and developed to accommodate more traders to emerge around tourism destinations. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

156 Dada, Adekunle O.

Harnessing traditional Yoruba communal values and ideals for self-reliance and development / Adekunle O. Dada - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 34-45.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; values; self-help associations; Yoruba.

The collapse of communism and the precarious nature of capitalism are symptomatic of the limitations of Western ideologies in confronting modern social problems in Africa. The present paper explores how Yoruba (Nigeria) traditional communal values and ideals can be harnessed for Africa's development. It pays attention to the Yoruba concept of 'iwa' (character) as providing the means by which man regulates his life to avoid conflict with the supernatural forces and to be able to live in harmony with his fellow men. The paper also examines some of the communal efforts that promote self-reliance and help to banish poverty in traditional Yoruba society, such as mutual help systems ('Owe' and 'Aro') and a revolving-credit association ('Esusu'). Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

157 Familusi, O.O.

The threat to taboo as a means of inculcating ethics in Yoruba society / O.O. Familusi - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 102-111.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; popular beliefs; ethics; Yoruba.

In Yoruba society (Nigeria), living a moral life is imperative in the interests of all. Several methods of ensuring this have been adopted, one of which is the imposition of taboos on individuals. This paper discusses the relevance of taboos - such as professional, sexual and cultural taboos, as well as taboos on certain verbal expressions - in the inculcation of ethics among the Yoruba people. It also pays attention to the fact that, at present, taboos are more and more threatened by factors such as civilization, acculturation, intertribal

marriages, rural-urban migration, and the impact of Christianity and Islam, resulting in waning moral consciousness. However, there are still people who observe taboos, hence their continuing relevance. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

158 Harrison, Sarah K.

"Suspended city" : personal, urban, and national development in Chris Abani's 'Graceland' / Sarah K. Harrison - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 95-114.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; urban life; urban poverty; urban renewal; novels.

In 'Graceland' (2004), Chris Abani (Nigeria) extends a long tradition of Lagos literature by reimagining the city from the perspective of its poorest population. By invoking and subverting the Bildungsroman genre through his narration of the young slum dweller Elvis's troubled coming of age, he suggestively critiques the instability and inconsistency of the postcolonial nation-State. Specifically, through his formal and thematic elaboration of a "suspension" leitmotif, Abani demonstrates the paralyzing imbrication of the local, national, and global discourses of development that collide at the urban margins. While national models of progress are proven untenable by the discrepant trajectories of development that intersect the city, the promise of cultural transnationalism is equally circumscribed by Elvis's immersion in a global economic system that perpetuates his marginalization. In his fictional representation of Lagos's uneven development, Abani thus responds to calls for more holistic accounts of development than those which emerge from dominant economic analyses. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

159 Hermann, Robin

Empire builders and mushroom gentlemen : the meaning of money in colonial Nigeria / by Robin Hermann - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 393-413.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; monetary policy; trading companies; economic history; colonial period; barter; currencies; money.

This paper examines how the interests of the British colonial government in Nigeria and Lagosian merchants dovetailed because of money matters. The alleged moral and financial chaos created by the Royal Niger Company's barter trade clashed with the British government's imperial goals for the territory. Both thought the Company's reliance on barter rather than cash as a medium of exchange had dire consequences, and that the only solution was the creation of a government that could impose the pound. Tracing the roles of money through the various stages of the colonial enterprise in Nigeria demonstrates how the cowrie and the manilla were replaced by the pound and what this change meant for both the British and the Africans. The meanings of money in Nigeria were constantly in flux, and it was the inability of the colonial government to cope with these variable meanings that

drove them in part to expand their rule throughout the Delta. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

160 Imbwaseh, Akaa

Valley of decisions : biography and essays in honour of Hon. Justice Iorhemen Hwande / [contrib. Akaa Imbwaseh ... et al.]. - Ibadan : Safari Books Ltd, 2012. - XX, 362 p. ; 23 cm - Met noten.

ISBN 9788431186

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; administration of justice; judges; jurisprudence; legislation; biographies (form); festschrifts (form).

This book was put together to honour the Chief Judge of Benue State, Nigeria, Justice Iorhemen Hwande. It is divided into two parts. The five chapters in the first part contain a biography of the judge, including his judicial philosophy and ideology. The second part contains academic reflections on the incorporation of an insurance company in Nigeria, the administration of criminal justice, insider dealing by company directors in Nigeria, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea as a tool for the resolution of climate change disputes, the legal effects of confessional statements in drug trials, the Nigerian Land Use Act and the mortgage industry, the dilemmas of a Christian lawyer, insurance contracts and the principle of indemnity, democracy in Nigeria, comparative international and regional case law concerning the justiciability and enforcement of social rights, the polemics of summary trial procedure under section 157(1) of Nigeria's Criminal Procedure Code, the liability of an employer for wrongful dismissal of an employee under Nigerian law, instruments to regulate and restrict international trade, and the appointment of judicial officers to the Superior Courts of Benue State. Contributors: Akaa Imbwaseh, Aondofa Aligba, Iorun Nicholas Iorember, M.M. Dura, M.E. Ediru, L.O. Ogiji, P.A. Ocheme, V.A. Ishima, Shishi John M., Kaase Tony Fyanka, A.I. Ityonyiman, E.A. Kenen, U.D. Ikoni, and Tony A. Ijohor. [ASC Leiden abstract]

161 Jegede, Charles Obafemi

Traditional religion and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria / Charles Obafemi Jegede - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 18-33.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; AIDS; African religions; health policy.

Taking a more scientific look at ritual and medicine in the context of African traditional religion, this paper advocates the mobilization of traditional religious leaders and herbalists in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Nigeria. It suggests an inculturation of strategies to enhance the effectiveness of national HIV and AIDS control strategies and international actions in support of national strategies. The paper examines the role of traditional religion in health; explaining incurability in a traditional religious context; ritual as a healing

technique; the relevance of household and community in the treatment of diseases; the communal health care delivery system; and stigmatization as a taboo in African traditional religion. Ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

162 Musa, Mohammed

Media flows, domination and discourse in Nigeria / Mohammed Musa - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 329-348.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; media and communication studies; mass media; imperialism.

Media development and the rise of communication studies in institutions of higher learning in Nigeria are directly related in two ways. If expanding media institutions and practice stimulated the need for further professional training at the university level, media output also provoked concern and intellectual curiosity that universities needed to respond to or engage with. Thus, intellectuals in communication studies in Nigerian universities trained and produced the personnel required to work in the growing media sector. At the same time they kept a curious eye and searchlight on the role of media in society that the present article is addressing. The article discusses domination as a key concern of Nigerian media scholars between the 1970s and 1990s. It addresses the theoretical and empirical bases of the debate at the time and raises issues with the conspiratorial silence among Nigerian intellectuals on the subject in the period since 1990. The article argues, among other things, that while the silence is not haphazard it has coincided with developments in certain circles in Western social theory that attempt to reject or obfuscate the notion of hegemony or domination in international media relations and its substitution with notions of indigenization and hybridization that appear to mask and conceal rather than illuminate hegemony inherent in the globalization project. The article borrows from Gramsci's notion of hegemony to explain previous and contemporary cultural flows of media content to Nigeria and within Nigeria. It concludes that the silence of Nigerian intellectuals on the domination debate is both acquiescence and a functional cause to imperialism in its various manifestations. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

163 Ndera, Jonathan D.

Archaeological survey of Dikpo hilltop settlements, Benue Valley, Nigeria / Jonathan D. Ndera - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 1-18 : foto's, krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; archaeology; Tiv.

This paper is based on archaeological research on the settlement history of the Shitire, a Tiv group in Nigeria's Benue Valley. The research was carried out between 1990 and 2006 on Dikpo hilltop, in the Katsina Ala area, where a survey was undertaken of the hill's abandoned settlements, in order to identify the original inhabitants and understand their culture at the time of their occupation of the hill, which was probably between the 15th and

16th centuries. The archaeological material as well as the oral traditions of present-day inhabitants of the area show that the Shitire people were the original inhabitants of Dikpo hill. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

164 Obodo, Eva

Rolling, stitching and sewing jute fibre : The 'Line Walk' Sculpture Project / Eva Obodo - In: *Research Review / Institute of African Studies*: (2010), n.s., vol. 26, no. 1, p. 23-36 : foto's. ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; plant fibres; visual arts.

Jute fiber is one important material that has given many artists the opportunity to find their voice in contemporary art practice. They explore the material in diverse ways which yields rewarding dividends that are highly aesthetic and expressive. The uniqueness of their creative expression depends largely on their individual methods of working with the material. The 'Line Walk' project, however, is a process-oriented studio exploration which employs local everyday gestures, such as rolling, stitching and sewing, as methods in dialoguing with jute sacks to arrive at visual imageries that mirror the sociopolitical activities of man. The 'Line Walk' series was developed from the author's 'Soft and Stuffed Sculpture' project at Nsukka, Nigeria, which began in the mid-1990s. The present paper reports on the project. It describes the materials used and the different stages of production involved in the creation of the 'Line Walk' series. It also analyses the formal features of the exploration results and discusses their conceptual references and meanings, especially as they relate to sociopolitical issues and events in Nigeria. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

165 Obono, Koblowe

Indigenous media preferences for reproductive health diffusion among the Yakur of southern Nigeria / Koblowe Obono - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 62-77 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; indigenous communication systems; information dissemination; mass media; reproductive health; Yakö.

Before the introduction of modern mass media in Africa, the people had a solid communication structure through which different cultural settings were mobilized. In most traditional settings, community members are familiar with folk media, town criers, opinion leaders, age grade systems, the village square, etc. for disseminating information. The present paper examines media preferences for the dissemination of reproductive health information among the Yakurr of southern Nigeria, stressing the value of indigenous media for this purpose. Bibliogr. [ASC Leiden abstract]

166 Ògúngbilé, David O.

'Ile' (earth) and sustainability: motherhood symbolism, sex metaphor, and ritual essence in African indigenous spirituality / David O. Ògúngbilé - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 84-101.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; African religions; cosmology; ecology; Yoruba.

In African religious spirituality, the connections between men, nature and spiritual entities play an important role, in symbolic, metaphorical and functional ways. This paper reflects on the subjects of symbolism and metaphor in interpreting sustainable development from the point of view of indigenous spirituality. It examines Yoruba indigenous cosmology, which has a great concern for ecology. The paper identifies the relationships of human beings to 'ile', mother earth as expressed in myths and ritual practices, which connect virginity, nurturing and cleansing in human sexual life to the processes of creation, procreation and re-creation of ecological spaces. Ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

167 Olagunju, Gbadebo A.

Piracy 'jure gentium': resurgence of the old problem as a new challenge in international maritime law / Gbadebo A. Olagunju - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 309-325.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Somalia; piracy; international law of the sea.

Worldwide statistics show that piracy has been on the increase, especially since 2003. Notorious hotspots of piracy include Somalia and Nigeria. This article examines the reasons for the increasing occurrence of piracy and what international law can do to curb the practice. Among the reasons for increasing piracy are the poverty level and political instability in the areas where it occurs. The article outlines the work of the International Maritime Bureau and the international legal framework to combat piracy, notably the UN Law of the Sea Convention of 1982, with a focus on the case of Somalia. It argues that in areas such as Somalia and the Niger delta, where piracy is rampant due to a breakdown of law and order, the international community can help broker a truce before the problem degenerates. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

168 Olaniyan, Olanrewaju

GATS and higher education in Nigeria: a preliminary investigation of the indicative patterns of consumption abroad by Nigerians / Olanrewaju Olaniyan, Abiodun S. Bankole, Olugboyega A. Oyeranti - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 99-122 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; world; higher education; foreign students; Nigerians; GATS.

Against the background of the debate surrounding the inclusion of education in the WTO's General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) this article assesses the trend in Nigeria of studying abroad. Using data from advertisement placements of foreign higher education providers from the period 2001-2006, as well as data on Nigerians enrolled in universities outside the country, the article presents preliminary findings on the magnitude of the phenomenon. It shows that there is a rising demand for higher education abroad. In 2009/2010 Nigerian students' demand for higher education abroad rose by 5 percent. In the same period, Nigeria belonged to the top twenty-five countries of origin of global international students. The UK appears to be the main destination for students from Nigeria, followed by the US and Canada. The article argues that there is a need for regulation of the market for higher education recruiting agencies and it proposes the setting up of a technical committee to advise on negotiations on higher education issues during the WTO rounds. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

169 Onuoha, Godwin

Contemporary Igbo nationalism and the crisis of self-determination in Nigeria / Godwin Onuoha - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 29-51.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; Igbo; self-determination; ethnicity; nationalism.

This article examines an aspect of Nigerian ethno-nationalism that has received relatively less attention compared to other ethno-nationalist mobilizations, such as those of the Ijaw, Ogoni and Yoruba ethnic extractions. As a direct response to the persistence of the "national question" and a political culture that has structured power relations, political claims and recognition from the colonial to the postcolonial era, the advent of the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) marks a reinvention of Igbo nationalism. Unlike other ethno-nationalist mobilizations, the salient character of MASSOB finds expression in its separatist inclinations, its rejection of a State-led process and rootedness in the aborted secessionist war for Igbo self-determination between 1967 and 1970. Given the contradictory "pulls" and "demands" of membership in the Nigerian public sphere, MASSOB's quest for self-determination assumes salience and intensity owing to the fact that it challenges the sovereignty and authority of the Nigerian State. This article emphasizes the dialectical relations between ethnic groups and State, and it deploys ethnicity as a critical "exit point" for marginalized groups in a multi-ethnic State. The foregoing lays bare the salience of ethnicity as a powerful political instrument, and unveils the fractured character of citizenship, and the enduring crisis of State ownership and national unity in Nigeria. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

170 Oparinde, Adewale

Farm households' preferences for cash-based compensation versus livelihood-enhancing programmes : a choice experiment to inform avian flu (HPAI H5N1) compensation policy in

Nigeria / Adewale Oparinde and Ekin Birol - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 637-668 : fig., graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; animal diseases; pest control; compensation; farmers.

In this paper, the authors attempt to bridge the resilience school of thought and incentive compatibility in livestock disease-control policies through a choice experiment study designed to estimate households' preferences for various compensation plan attributes. They define compensation plan broadly to include not just the traditional attributes, such as the number of days it takes to receive the payment and the compensation rate, but also more diverse interventions, such as training in biosecurity measures and access to bank loans, which are expected to have longer-term livelihood impacts. The study was conducted in Nigeria, where avian flu is considered to be endemic and two different compensation plans have been in place since 2006. The results reveal that, overall, study households preferred compensation plans that made payment in fewer days, provided facilitated credit access and offered biosecurity training, though there was considerable heterogeneity across households. Although agricultural compensation schemes across developing countries have been monetary-based, these results are indicative of the potential acceptability of alternative non-monetary compensations in rural areas. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

171 Oso, Lai

Mass media and society in Nigeria / ed. by Lai Oso & Umaru Pate. - Lagos [etc.] : Malthouse Press, 2011. - XVI, 283 p. : tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9788422284

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; mass media; journalism; press.

This collective volume covers various aspects of the mass communication landscape in Nigeria, especially the growth and development of the media. Chapters: Socio-historical context of the development of Nigerian media (Lai Oso, Dele Odunlami & Tokunbo Adaja); A critical analysis of State-press relations in Nigeria, 1999-2005 (Chris W. Ogbondah); One State, many nations: media portrayal of multiple identities in Nigeria (Onjefu Okidu); Mass media and governance: issues and challenges in contemporary Nigeria (Adepoju Tejumaiye & Omowale Adelabu); Commercialism, mass media and the imperatives of health communication (Jide Jimoh); The press and the Buhari regime in Nigeria (Umaru A. Pate); Editorial missions of the press in north-eastern Nigeria (Danjuma I. Gambo & Hassan A. Hassan); Press under the military: the IBB years (Lai Oso); Journalism ethics in Nigeria (Jimi Kayode); The press, social responsibility and the coverage of human rights issues in Nigeria during the Abacha regime (Umaru A. Pate); Cartoons portrayal of human rights abuses in periods of economic deregulation in Nigeria (Rotimi Williams Olatunji); The coverage of Lagos State House of Assembly in two Nigerian newspapers (1999-2003)

(Oladokun Omojola); The uses and gratification of call-in programmes in Nigeria's transitional telecommunication system (Nosa Owens-Ibie & Abigail O. Ogwezzy); News Agency of Nigeria as a channel for political communication in Nigeria (Olalekan Ganiyu Akasoro); Commercialisation and broadcast journalism (Sunday Olayinka Alawode); Mass media, intellectuals and the cultural imperialism discourse in Nigeria (Mohammed D. Musa). [ASC Leiden abstract]

172 Pérouse de Montclos, Marc-Antoine

Les compagnies pétrolières à l'épreuve du développement: le cas du delta du Niger (Nigeria) / Marc-Antoine Pérouse de Montclos - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 60, p. 111-127 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; development; oil companies; NGO; State; local government.

À partir d'un cas d'étude empirique dans le delta du Niger au Nigeria (à Eastern Obolo, dans la région côtière de l'État de l'Akwa Ibom), cet article vise à mettre en évidence les difficultés que pose concrètement l'application d'un principe de développement qui assigne aux compagnies pétrolières une fonction non seulement économique et sociale, mais aussi politique. Les enquêtes de terrain montrent en effet que l'intermédiation des ONG ne suffit pas à suppléer aux défaillances des administrations locales, et que les initiatives de développement ne peuvent pas non plus être pensées en dehors de l'État. Dans une première partie, l'article fait le point sur la situation actuelle des Obolo/Andoni qui habitent la zone. Dans une deuxième partie sont étudiés les effets déstructurants de la production pétrolière en termes de pollution et de conflits. La troisième et la quatrième partie analysent les perspectives de développement local au regard de l'investissement sociétal de Total dans la sous-région. D'une manière générale, on sait que le développement ne peut être impulsé seulement par le haut ou par le bas, mais bien par une conjugaison des efforts de l'État, de la population et des acteurs privés. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 155) et en anglais (p. 159). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

173 Rwengabo, Sabastiano

Contesting the Ugandan State : religionising ethno-political and ethno-regional power struggles / Sabastiano Rwengabo - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 137-157.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; religion; power; Lord's Resistance Army; ethnicity; rebellions.

This paper examines the instrumentalization of religious values, practices and beliefs to found and sustain ethnopolitical contestations for State power and resources in Uganda, manifested through the Lord's Resistance Army/Movement (LRA/M). The colonial legacy and the subsequent postcolonial State are used to explain Uganda's current predicament, where religion, ethnicity and politics contemporaneously haunt national security and thwart development. Drawing from existing literature on the LRA/M, interviews and discussions

with former rebels, abductees, political leaders and intellectuals in academia, this paper concludes that the LRA/M is intricately linked to the local and the global, with religion as an instrument, and ethnicity as one of the driving forces. It also presents suggestions on how governmental and nongovernmental actors can help this slow-but-sure genocide, and how further occurrence of similar rebellions can be prevented. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

174 Salami, Kabiru K.

Perception of resource depletion and replacement among indigenous healers in rural community of Idere, southwestern Nigeria / Kabiru K. Salami - In: *Journal of Environment and Culture*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 34-43.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; medicinal plants; forest resources; environmental management; healers.

Little is known about the potential impact of indigenous healing on the depletion of plant resources. Based on 14 interviews with indigenous healers from Idere, a small, predominantly Yoruba, farming community in southwestern Nigeria, the present paper documents indigenous healers' perceptions of and concerns about the environment and the depletion and replacement of herbal resources, in terms of their own activities, as well as in the context of the felling of trees by foresters and charcoal producers. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

175 Suhr-Sytsma, Nathan

Christopher Okigbo, print, and the poetry of postcolonial modernity / Nathan Suhr-Sytsma - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 40-62.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; writers; poetry; biographies (form).

The poet and publisher Christopher Okigbo (Nigeria) has often been interpreted in terms of a shift from "Euromodernist" to "oral African" poet, from alienated cosmopolitan to committed Biafran. Demonstrating a fresh approach to Okigbo that attends to the print contexts of his poetry and his own involvement with publishing, this essay argues that Okigbo was both engaged with national politics and situated in transnational networks throughout his career. Enabled by a new biography of Okigbo, it first locates him as a member of the Mbari generation, who aimed to shape postcolonial modernity through their aesthetic, cultural, and political practices, then offers a critical reading of three episodes in his poetic career. By examining the periodicals in which his poems appeared and exhuming his little-discussed final poem, 'The Lament of the Deer', this article reveals the interplay among the local, the national, and the transnational across Okigbo's work. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

176 Toryough, Godwin N.

A comparison of Tiv traditional concept of predestination with predestination in the Epistle to the Romans / Godwin N. Toryough - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 56-83 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; African religions; Tiv; Bible.

This paper examines Tiv thinking on predestination. The Tiv live in Benue State, Nigeria. The paper shows that the Tiv share similar ideas with the Jews and many other African tribes such as the Yoruba and the Isoko. Tiv world view hinges greatly on Aondo (God) and other cosmo-supernatural forces such as 'mbatsav' (witches and wizards). The Tiv believe that Aondo holds unquestionable sovereignty and uses this in assigning men's lot to them. This world view compares favourably with the teachings of Paul in the Epistle to the Romans, particularly the ninth chapter of Romans. This belief has the potential of calming tension among the Tiv as it helps them both to struggle to achieve greatness but also to resign joyfully to fate when their efforts fail to propel them to greatness. On the whole, it can be said that many of the biblical themes are not foreign to African traditional belief systems. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

177 Ukpokolo, Chinyere

Academic freedom and dual career academic couples: the complexities of being a woman academic in the university space / Chinyere Ukpokolo - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 49-71 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; universities; academics; married women; gender inequality.

This article examines the experiences of dual career women academics (DCWA) in one of Nigeria's five first generation universities. It explores the internal dynamics that characterize intra-group interaction in the university, recognizing the gendered nature of the academic environment. Paying attention to the sociocultural context of work, the article highlights how DCWA's identities intersect with their participation in the university space and impact on their career experience. It shows how DCWA's academic freedom and autonomy can be undermined by the power play within the marital institution. Most informants noted that the husband's career takes priority over that of the wife. Finally, the article investigates strategies women academics employ to contest space within the university and the extent to which they have succeeded. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

178 Wotogbe-Weneka, Wellington O.

Water symbolism in African possession cult of the Ikwerre people of north-eastern Niger Delta / Wellington O. Wotogbe-Weneka - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 46-55.

ASC Subject Headings: Nigeria; spirit possession; water; Ikwerre.

Symbolically speaking, water, especially the saline type, acquires added significance in African thinking, particularly for the riverine communities within African indigenous societies which practise possession cults related to aquatic spirits. This paper examines the symbolic significance of water in the possession cult practised by the Ikwerre of Nigeria's north eastern Niger Delta. Dwelling among numerous creeks, streams and rivers (some of which saline), the Ikwerre believe that legions of aquatic spirits inhabiting the waters that surround them influence people who live in these areas in a number of ways, including actually 'possessing' the human beings. The paper presents examples of the symbolic role of water among the Ikwerre, as well as symbolic references to and usage of water in the Ikwerre cult. Ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

SENEGAL

179 Boye, Mohamadou

La contractualisation du droit sénégalais du travail / par Mohamadou Boye - In: *Penant*: (2012), année 122, no. 878, p. 91-119.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; labour law; labour contracts; collective bargaining; labour relations.

Le droit du travail au Sénégal a laissé une place importante aux partenaires sociaux. L'État prend en considération la logique contractuelle dans l'élaboration et l'adoption des règles du droit du travail. Cette contractualisation consacre une activité moindre de l'État au profit des groupements de salariés et d'employeurs. Elle se manifeste à travers les relations collectives et individuelles de travail, dont les conventions collectives entre employeurs et salariés. Dans le cadre du contrat de travail, le salarié et son employeur contractualisent tous les éléments de leurs rapports, la contractualisation se manifeste donc dans tous les aspects du droit du travail. Néanmoins, l'ordre public et les pouvoirs de l'employeur freinent cette expansion de la logique contractuelle dans le droit sénégalais du travail. Cette limitation se justifie d'une part, par le caractère protecteur de certaines règles du droit du travail; d'autre part, par la nécessité de laisser l'employeur disposer d'une marge de manœuvre dans la gestion de son entreprise. Notes, réf., rés. en anglais et en français. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

180 Cissé, Mamadou

Langues et glottopolitique au Sénégal / Mamadou Cissé - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 206-219.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; multilingualism; national languages; language policy; indigenous languages.

Le Sénégal est un pays multilingue, mais officiellement francophone. Le français est la langue de l'administration, de l'enseignement et des relations internationales. Cependant, il

est aujourd'hui en concurrence avec le wolof, l'une des plus importantes langues véhiculaires du pays. Le présent article montre le rapport entre les langues vernaculaires et le wolof, d'une part, et le français, de l'autre. Les langues vernaculaires des autres groupes ethniques sont langues premières en termes d'utilisation, malgré la wolofisation. En matière d'éducation cependant, l'alliance se fait avec le français au détriment du wolof: la maîtrise du français est vue comme un moyen de promotion professionnelle et d'accession aux sphères de décision et de pouvoir. Quant à la politique linguistique du Sénégal, instaurée par le décret du 21 mai 1971, elle est censée assurer la promotion des principales langues nationales pour en faire des langues de culture, et par le maintien du français comme langue de communication internationale. Cependant, aucune mesure en direction de la prise en compte des réalités linguistiques du pays ne s'est traduite sur le terrain par une application effective et suivie. La position de l'État a toujours été ambiguë et attentiste, contribuant au maintien du statu quo, et indirectement à cultiver un monolinguisme ou au mieux un bilinguisme français/wolof, alors que l'urgence, selon l'auteur, est au plurilinguisme de convivialité. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

181 Cissokho, Sidy

Réformer en situation de "décharge": les transports publics à Dakar durant les mandats d'Abdoulaye Wade / Sidy Cissokho - In: *Politique africaine*: (2012), no. 126, p. 163-184.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; transport policy; road transport; public transport; privatization.

Depuis 1999, une réforme des transports publics est en cours à Dakar, la capitale du Sénégal. L'analyse est ici fondée sur des données récoltées dans deux gares dites "urbaines" touchées par la réforme: la gare routière de Petersen et la gare routière de Colobane (enquête menée en mars et avril 2010). Les standards de cette réforme ont été produits par la Banque mondiale. Sa mise en œuvre s'est notamment matérialisée par la privatisation des espaces d'embarquement ainsi que par le renouvellement d'une partie du parc de véhicules assurant le service public de transport, ce qui a profondément bouleversé les rapports entre les acteurs du monde du transport et l'État. Alors que la réforme visait explicitement à favoriser l'initiative privée dans la gestion du transport public, elle a permis à l'État de réaffirmer son ascendant sur le secteur. Elle a abouti, sur les sites d'embarquement, à la cohabitation de deux modèles de gestion, l'un issu de la réforme menée après l'alternance et l'autre hérité de l'ère PS (Parti socialiste du Sénégal). La réforme a donc été l'occasion d'un changement partiel des contractants de la "décharge" dans le secteur du transport. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

182 Faye, Sylvain Landry

Responsabiliser les relais communautaires pour le traitement préventif intermittent saisonnier du paludisme (TPI) au Sénégal: enjeux, modalités, défis / Sylvain Landry Faye - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 60, p. 129-146.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; malaria; health policy; health care; health personnel; child health.

Depuis 2006, le Sénégal a changé sa politique de traitement du paludisme. Il expérimente aussi le traitement préventif intermittent (TPI) saisonnier chez l'enfant, pour proposer sa généralisation. Cet article analyse la faisabilité de cette stratégie, dont l'une des singularités est la responsabilisation des relais communautaires pour son administration. Les résultats issus des recherches qualitatives (entretiens approfondis, observations directes, focus-group) auprès des prestataires (relais) et bénéficiaires (populations) révèlent des décalages dans les mises en œuvre du TPI saisonnier par les relais communautaires. Cette situation est expliquée par une faible disponibilité de l'information et de la connaissance des recommandations techniques. Elle s'est révélée acceptable par ces acteurs, car elle est perçue comme un outil important dans leur stratégie de professionnalisation. Elle contribue à renforcer leurs savoirs tirés de l'expérience qui leur permettent de gagner en compétences et en légitimité dans le champ de la santé. Cependant, sa faisabilité à une grande échelle reste encore déterminée par les caractéristiques particulières du monde des relais communautaires (diversité, emploi salarié, conflits, dynamiques de coopératives et autonomisation). Les ambitions de professionnalisation de ces acteurs et leurs revendications d'utilité présagent de dynamiques importantes dans le champ de la lutte contre le paludisme au Sénégal. Bibliogr., notes, rés. en français (p. 155) et en anglais (p. 159). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

183 Fernando, Rosa R.

The Creole port city : cosmopolitanism, intimate encounters and Republican ideals in twentieth-century Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal / Fernando Rosa R. - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 89-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; novels; Creoles; urban society; ports.

This article attempts to interpret cosmopolitan aspects of Creole port societies through one literary work, Abdoulaye Sadj's 'Nini mulâtresse du Sénégal' (1954). Republican ideals have been found in cosmopolitan Creole port societies for a very long time, and may be connected to both ancient precolonial and colonial Creole practices, especially intimate relationships. The text explores accordingly both the precolonial roots of these relationships as well as their colonial development. It also indicates that such relationships are central to the work analysed, as young women of Creole origin are its main characters. Furthermore, the portrayal of those women is closely linked in the novel to issues of political freedom and anticolonialism. The article attempts to read the novel in the light of what is known of the

history of Saint-Louis, stressing both the related presence of cosmopolitan Creole societies, conceptions of hybridity and Republican ideals. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

184 Koopman, Jeanne

Land grabs, government, peasant and civil society activism in the Senegal River Valley / Jeanne Koopman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 655-664.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; agricultural development; land acquisition; land conflicts; farmers.

Following her briefing in the previous issue of ROAPE (vol. 39, no. 133, 2012, p. 500-511) the author's present contribution again uses evidence from Senegal to explore the interests and actions of major participants in the struggle to transform African agriculture: government, national elites, peasants and their civil society allies. In the first section she examines government motivations in facilitating land grabs; in the second she reviews a seminal land grab case in the Senegal River Valley that illustrates the growing sophistication of the peasant pushback and the emergence of an anti-land grab coalition between civil society and peasant organizations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

185 Koopman, Jeanne

Will Africa's Green Revolution squeeze African family farmers to death? : lessons from small-scale high-cost rice production in the Senegal River Valley / Jeanne Koopman - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 500-511.

ASC Subject Headings: Mali; Senegal; agricultural development; agricultural policy; farmers; risk; rice.

The author reviews the tortured history of high-cost irrigated rice production in the Senegal River Valley, focusing on the severe economic risks that African peasants have faced since their flood-recession farming system was destroyed in the 1980s. She argues that the input packages of the Gates Foundation's Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) carry similar economic risks. She then explores these risks in the context of the land tenure privatization undertaken in Mali and Senegal by the US Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The fundamental problem with the AGRA model of agricultural modernization is the cost of inputs. Farmers need credit, but the risks of taking large amounts of credit can be very high: if disaster strikes, peasant farmers run the risk of losing everything. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

186 Loum, Ndiaga

L'espace public sénégalais réorganisé: pouvoir, médias et marabouts / Ndiaga Loum - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 147-163.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; State-society relationship; marabouts; journalists; freedom of the press; conflict; rule of law.

L'auteur jette de la lumière sur la configuration et le fonctionnement des rapports de force et des relations de domination dans les champs politique et médiatique d'un côté et religieux de l'autre au Sénégal, pour montrer que, dans le contexte africain, l'existence de l'État de droit s'accommode de la persistance de forces non institutionnelles - ni légales ni rationnelles - qui tirent leur légitimité de croyances religieuses plus fortement ancrées que les principes d'égalité et de liberté qui caractérisent le modèle démocratique. Dans de tels cas de conflit entre des journalistes et des marabouts au Sénégal, le langage de la violence symbolique généralement utilisé par le champ religieux est souvent annonciateur de violence physique, et rappelle à l'opinion publique que les véritables détenteurs du pouvoir ne sont pas seulement ceux légitimés dans leur fonction par le recours au suffrage universel (les politiques), ni ceux à qui la démocratie offre l'opportunité d'abriter et d'arbitrer le débat public (les médias). Des structures institutionnelles empruntées au modèle légal-rationnel de l'État de droit se combinent avec des logiques locales qui dessinent les contours d'un pouvoir réinventé où le centre de domination se déplace de l'État vers le marabout. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

187 Mbaye, Cheikh Amadou Kabir

Le Marsiyya / Cheikh Amadou Kabir Mbaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 99-112.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; epics; religious literature; Islamization.

Dans la littérature arabe, le "Marsiyya" ou "Rasa" est un texte écrit pour exprimer ses sentiments de regrets et de détresse, sinon d'angoisse, à la suite de la disparition d'une personne. Il met en exergue les qualités du défunt. À la chute des régimes 'ceddo' dans l'Ouest africain au cours de la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle, face à la supériorité militaire du colonisateur, les cheikh (guides religieux) cristallisent les valeurs du groupe nées de l'islamisation. Aussi les "marsiyas" qui les chantent supplantent-ils progressivement l'épopée royale. La présente étude, après avoir donné la définition du genre, examine les rapports de ces poèmes avec l'épopée avant d'indiquer les traits caractéristiques des "marsiyas". Cette étude s'appuie essentiellement sur deux textes au Sénégal: d'une part, sur "Marsiyya Seex Amadu Kabiir Mbay" qui dépeint l'archétype du cheikh, et d'autre part, sur "Marsiyya Seex Ibra Faal" qui indique le modèle de l'aspirant. Se trouvant à la croisée de deux cultures, les panégyriques mourides conservent les caractéristiques des poèmes chantant les saints musulmans; héritiers également d'une tradition épique plusieurs fois séculaire, ils marquent une évolution dans la production orale dans le nouveau contexte

d'islamisation. Ce double héritage explique des rapports avec l'épopée très variables: certains textes présentent des traits épiques très prononcés et mettent même en scène le mythe d'origine; d'autres, par contre, et c'est le cas de "Marsiyya Seex Ibra Faal", tiennent plus de l'hagiographie musulmane. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

188 Mbaye, Seynabou

La femme dans le mythe de Mbegaan Nduur / Seynabou Mbaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2012), no. 88, p. 1-10.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; myths; women; Saloum polity.

La présente étude porte sur le mythe de Mbegaan Nduur, qui fonde l'émergence d'un nouvel ordre politique et social au Saalum, un des royaumes seereer du Sénégal à la fin du XVe siècle. Ce mythe commence avec la figure de la mère de Mbegaan Nduur. Maan Fay est une princesse gelwaar et soeur de roi, mais la naissance de son fils, conçu hors des liens du mariage, transgresse les normes sociales établies. Le mythe accorde une place non négligeable à la femme, qui y joue un rôle assez important, aussi bien dans la transmission des valeurs du groupe, dans l'émergence et la transmission du pouvoir politique, que dans la stabilisation et l'élargissement des bases sociales et territoriales du royaume. Dans une société matrilineaire, une place primordiale est accordée à la femme, car les titres étaient transmis à l'enfant par sa mère. Le mythe de Mbegaan Nduur transpose et réactualise le modèle conventionnel d'autres récits mythiques de l'Ouest-africain. Comme dans d'autres mythes, Maan Fay, la mère de Mbegaan Nduur, est le fondement social et politique du récit mythique et de la geste du héros. La femme est facteur d'élargissement et de stabilisation des bases sociales et territoriales du royaume. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

189 Mondain, Nathalie

Les effets de l'émigration masculine sur les femmes et leur autonomie: entre maintien et transformation des rapports sociaux de sexe traditionnels au Sénégal / Nathalie Mondain ... [et al.] - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 61, p. 81-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; Wolof; international migration; gender roles; gender inequality.

La présente étude s'attache à l'impact de la migration internationale des hommes sénégalais sur les femmes qui restent au pays. Elle s'appuie sur des entretiens menés en 2007 auprès de femmes et d'hommes de tous âges dans une petite ville du bassin arachidier du Sénégal, majoritairement wolof, et qui connaît une migration importante des hommes vers l'Italie. Le questionnement était double: 1) de quelle manière les absences prolongées des hommes contribuent-elles à redéfinir le position des femmes demeurées sur place au sein du ménage? 2) dans quelle mesure ce phénomène contribue-t-il à influencer et transformer les aspirations individuelles des femmes? Bien que les résultats

montrent que la migration renforce certaines dimensions du statut traditionnel des hommes et de leur domination, on constate aussi que la migration en tant que phénomène affectera les normes sociales. Les femmes, en butte à des problèmes de séparation et de frictions avec la belle-famille, par exemple sur la gestion de l'argent, finissent par rejeter les inégalités qui ont été exacerbées aussi bien par le comportement des migrants que par les attentes de la communauté à l'égard de ces migrants. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en anglais (p. 186). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

190 Nathan, Robert

Moorings and mythology : 'Le Ventre de l'Atlantique' and the immigrant experience / Robert Nathan - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 73-87.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; France; international migration; novels.

Analysing Fatou Diome's 2003 novel 'Le Ventre de l'Atlantique', this article explores its treatment of the international migration system, particularly the causes of migration between Senegal and France and the social ills that go along with this, as well as the novel's location in the genealogy of Francophone literature. It argues that Diome's position is ambiguous, portraying the principal causes of migration as intellectual and cultural, rooted in a mythologized image of France, yet prescribing an economic solution to the problem: Diome depicts the (largely autobiographical) protagonist, Salie, financing a local business with French capital for her brother in an effort to dissuade him from leaving Senegal. The article also examines the novel's exploration of identity, belonging, and memory through the protagonist's engagement with the act of writing. It argues that, in particular, Diome illuminates the lesser-known marginalization faced by "failed" migrants in their home society, and how migration can lead to a persistent state of alienation even among those who return home. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

191 Ndiaye, Lamine

Avortement "clandestin" et cultures négro-africaines: la femme sénégalaise face à la pratique abortive / Lamine Ndiaye - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 221-245.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; Senegal; abortion; women.

Le présent article traite de l'interruption de grossesse précoce ou avortement dans les cultures négro-africaines, et plus particulièrement au Sénégal. Le problème de l'avortement ressort ici des représentations sociales et culturelles, imaginaires ou symbolique, selon les circonstances. Sur le plan de la législation, certains pays comme l'Afrique du Sud, le Cap-Vert et la Tunisie ont dépénalisé l'avortement provoqué en l'autorisant. Le Kenya, l'Ouganda, le Nigeria, le Sénégal, autorisent à titre exceptionnel l'interruption volontaire de grossesse. Cependant, les femmes africaines en général, et sénégalaises en particulier,

victimes des lois des hommes et de l'opprobre de leur société, peuvent parfois choisir l'avortement clandestin. Le problème des grossesses indésirées et de l'avortement clandestin devient un problème social. Il convient de se pencher sur la question de l'avortement en tant qu'acte criminel, sur celle de la notion de la valeur de la personne humaine vis à vis de la société, et sur le viol et l'inceste. Bibliogr., notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

192 Ngaïdé, Abderrahmane

Logiques d'héritages et superposition de droits : conflits de pratiques dans l'Afrique contemporaine: le "légitime" contre le "légal"? Première partie : une politique coloniale et postcoloniale inadéquate pour une région riche / Abderrahmane Ngaïdé - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2012), no. 88, p. 165-180.

ASC Subject Headings: Senegal; land conflicts; Fulani; pastoralists; land use; government policy; ethnic conflicts.

En prenant l'exemple du Sénégal (ici, de la région de Kolda en Haute Casamance, qui a été érigée en région en 1984), le présent article entend mettre en lumière les conflits de pratique qui se nouent autour de la question du foncier et de la gestion des terres et qui perturbent, du fait de la mosaïque du peuplement, les relations intercommunautaires en Afrique, et ceci malgré les réformes juridiques et politiques qui ont pour vocation d'harmoniser les rapports entre "autochtones" et "allogènes". Cette région abritait vers la fin du XIXe siècle un royaume connu sous le nom de royaume de Fuladu, comprenant des terres fertiles mais faiblement mises en valeur. L'élevage prévalait, mais la sédentarisation des Peuls du Fuladu va débiter de manière effective avec la naissance du royaume. Le présent article évoque tout d'abord l'attitude du pouvoir colonial à l'égard des populations pastorales (et peules en particulier) qui se déplacent constamment et la politique à l'égard de l'élevage. De nos jours, la région attire de nouveaux migrants. Cette situation entraîne des conflits entre communautés fondés sur la solidarité ethnique et les liens familiaux, qui posent des problèmes administratifs. L'étude traite de la législation et de ses enjeux à l'heure de la décentralisation aujourd'hui, de la "réactivation" des modes de gestion antérieurs, du "front de refus" et des enseignements que l'on peut en tirer au sujet des autres conflits qui surgissent dans d'autres régions d'Afrique et qui contredisent les héritages. Quel bilan peut-on faire des législations qui n'ont pas été renouvelées depuis les indépendances et qui semblent être au soubassement des dysfonctionnements actuels? Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

193 Sylla, Serigne

Aminata Sow Fall et Jean-Marie Adiaffi ou les vicissitudes de l'identité culturelle dans l'espace public africain / Serigne Sylla - In: *Éthiopiques*: (2012), no. 88, p. 107-123.

ASC Subject Headings: Côte d'Ivoire; Senegal; novels; identity; cultural change; values.

Le présent article aborde la question de l'identité culturelle et des références vue à travers deux ouvrages de prose africaine, de l'édifice que cette identité symbolise et qui se lézarde, de la possibilité de réhabilitation des valeurs africaines, de la reconstruction de l'identité culturelle et de l'espace public. Quel impact ces déperditions - en particulier le déclin de l'esprit communautaire - auront-elles sur l'africanité des individus et des peuples concernés? L'article s'appuie sur deux romans d'auteurs africains: "La carte d'identité" (1980) de Jean-Marie Adiaffi (Côte d'Ivoire) et "L'appel des arènes" (1980) d'Aminata Sow Fall (Sénégal). Bibliogr., réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

194 Thomson, Steven K.

Christianity, Islam, and 'the religion of pouring' : non-linear conversion in a Gambia/Casamance Borderland / Steven K. Thomson - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 240-276 : krt, tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Gambia; Senegal; religious conversion; interreligious relations; plural society; Christianity; Islam; Diola; songs; funerals.

The twentieth-century religious history of the Kalorn (Karon Jolas) in the Alahein River Valley of the Gambia/Casamance border cannot be reduced to a single narrative. Today extended families include Muslims, Christians, and practitioners of the traditional Awasena 'religion of pouring'. A body of funeral songs highlights the views of those who resisted pressure toward conversion to Islam through the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. The introduction of a Roman Catholic mission in the early 1960s created new social and economic possibilities that consolidated an identity that stood as an alternative to the Muslim-Mandinka model. This analysis emphasizes the equal importance of both macropolitical and economic factors and the more proximal effects of reference groups in understanding religious conversion. Finally, this discussion of the origins of religious pluralism within a community grants insight into how conflicts along religious lines have been defused. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SIERRA LEONE

195 Boersch-Supan, Johanna

The generational contract in flux: intergenerational tensions in post-conflict Sierra Leone / Johanna Boersch-Supan - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 25-51.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; generation conflicts; youth; social status.

Intergenerational solidarity and reciprocity are fundamental building blocks of any society. Simultaneously, socio-generational groups constantly struggle for influence and authority.

WEST AFRICA - SIERRA LEONE

In Africa, disproportionately male, gerontocratic and patrimonial systems governing economic, social and political life lend a special explosiveness to the social cleavage of generation. This paper draws on the concept of the generational contract to explore whether Sierra Leone's civil war - labelled a 'revolt of youth' - catalysed changes in the power asymmetries between age groups. The author argues that youth question fundamental norms of intergenerational relations, and challenge local governance structures demanding changes to the generational contract. Amidst a strong continuity of gerontocratic dominance and counter-strategies from elders, youth draw on organizational forms and a local human rights discourse to create spaces for contestation and negotiation. These openings hold potential for long-term rearrangements of societal relations. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

196 Rashid, Ismail

Epidemics and resistance in colonial Sierra Leone during the First World War / Ismail Rashid - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 415-439.

ASC Subject Headings: Sierra Leone; anticolonialism; epidemics; social conditions; rebellions; 1910-1919.

Regional and global disease epidemics, which followed in the wake of the First World War, became the crucial tipping point in the balance between resistance and accommodation that had been established between the British colonial administration and newly colonized people of the Sierra Leone Protectorate. From 1915 to 1919, a smallpox epidemic and the global influenza epidemic overwhelmed the inhabitants of the northern region of Sierra Leone, severely disrupting the movement of people, agricultural production, and trade. In the wake of these epidemics and social disruptions, British colonial demands for revenue, labour, and food from Sierra Leoneans to support their European war effort became more onerous. By 1919, the surreptitious protests of the prewar period had given way to open and violent confrontation, as anti-'Syrian' and rice riots swept through the urban areas of the protectorate and colony. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

ANGOLA

197 Power, Marcus

China and Angola : a marriage of convenience? / ed. by Marcus Power and Ana Cristina Alves. - Oxford : Pambazuka, 2012. - VII, 186 p. : fig., graf., tab. ; 20 cm - Op de omslag: China & Angola. - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0857491075

ASC Subject Headings: Angola; China; international economic relations; foreign investments; petroleum; conference papers (form); 2011.

This collective volume explores why the partnership between China and Angola developed and how it serves the two countries' separate interests both now and in the longer term. Its nine chapters are based on contributions from an international conference organized in Luanda in January 2011. Contents: China and Africa: from engagement to partnership (Chris Alden) - China is Angola's new best friend - for now (Assis Malaquias) - Angolan political elites' management of Chinese credit lines (Lucy Corkin) - China and Angola: a strategic partnership? (Sofia Fernandes) - China's Angolan oil deals 2003-11 (Markus Weimer and Alex Vines) - Taming the dragon: China's oil interests in Angola (Ana Cristina Alves) - One million houses? Chinese engagement in Angola's national reconstruction (Sylvia Croese) - Chinese corporate practices in Angola: myths and facts (Amalia Quintão and Regina Santos) - The untold story of Chinese perceptions of Angola (Liu Haifang). [ASC Leiden abstract]

CAMEROON

198 Megam, Jacques

Le régime juridique du contrat de partenariat au Cameroun / par Jacques Megam - In: *Penant*: (2012), année 122, no. 878, p. 20-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; commercial law; contracts; foreign investments.

L'internationalisation des échanges économiques, la libéralisation de l'économie ont contribué à une mutation des modalités d'intervention de la puissance publique sur les flux économiques et financiers au Cameroun. L'effort de construction des infrastructures par l'État doit être soutenu par l'implication d'opérateurs privés. Trouvant sa source dans les contrats de "Private Finance Initiative" (PFI) britanniques, le contrat de partenariat est un contrat par lequel l'État confie à un tiers, pour une période déterminée, en fonction de la durée d'amortissement des investissements ou des modalités de financement retenue, la responsabilité de tout ou partie des phases d'un projet d'investissement. Le régime d'un contrat de partenariat dans le contexte camerounais recherche l'équité entre les intérêts respectifs des partenaires dans le cadre organisationnel des relations contractuelles (première partie). La réalité de l'équilibre dans certaines conditions d'application du contrat de partenariat s'apprécie à l'aune du partage des risques entre les parties, dans les modalités de la rémunération du partenaire adaptée au contexte, et dans l'existence d'un régime fiscal, financier et comptable dérogatoire au droit commun. Les conditions financières, comptables et fiscales sont très favorables à l'investisseur. De plus, le législateur a voulu favoriser la liberté contractuelle, liberté favorable au partenaire de la personne publique. Cependant, le régime juridique du contrat de partenariat n'exclut pas

l'application des prérogatives de puissance publique (deuxième partie). Aussi, dans la mise en œuvre de ce contrat, la personne publique a-t-elle une position supérieure à celle de son partenaire privé (pouvoir de résiliation et de modification unilatérale, pouvoir de sanction). Il n'en demeure pas moins que, bien qu'elle existe, cette suprématie est contrariée par les clauses contractuelles, compte tenu de la puissance des entreprises qui soumissionnent aux marchés internationaux. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

199 Ngade, Ivo

Bakossi names, naming culture and identity / Ivo Ngade - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 111-120 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; Kossi; names; personal names; identity.

Names form part of the culturally inherited values under threat in Bakossi (Cameroon). The impact of change, as seen in Bakossi naming practice, leads to the questioning of Bakossi identity. This paper examines the role of names in constructing identity and especially how this is achieved following the historical and cultural background of the Bakossi naming practice. The paper demonstrates how this age-old naming practice has undergone some deviation. What Bakossi names stand for is a scenario of uninterrupted succession of family, society, natural environment (animal, plants, fields, hills), and historical events which form a relationship between culture and power. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

200 Orock, Rogers Tabe Egbe

'Why government should not collect taxes' : grand corruption in government and citizens' views on taxation in Cameroon / Rogers Tabe Egbe Orock and Oben Timothy Mbuagbo - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 479-499 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; taxation; public opinion; governance; corruption.

This paper explores how Cameroonians view the payment of taxes to the Cameroonian State in the backdrop of the pervasive corruption and the dismal levels of social service provision characterizing public governance in the country since the early 1990s. It does so by combining a review of secondary literature about the nature of State-society relations in Cameroon and public opinion surveys and citizens' comments in the private press relating to these issues. It concludes that such perceptions about taxation illustrate the challenges confronting African States if they seek to expand their capacity for domestic resource mobilization through taxation. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

201 Tchantchou, Henri

Défenses à l'exécution provisoire et sursis à exécution en droit de l'OHADA / par Henri Tchantchou - In: *Penant*: (2011), année 121, no. 877, p. 532-542.

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; OHADA; international law; commercial law; legal procedure.

Les défenses à l'exécution provisoire et le sursis à exécuter sont deux mécanismes de contrôle de l'exécution provisoire. L'exécution provisoire peut être définie comme un mécanisme qui permet d'exécuter une décision de justice aussitôt qu'elle est rendue, sans attendre l'exercice ou l'expiration des voies de recours. L'analyse du droit OHADA en la matière dans le présent article se fait en articulation avec les textes nationaux camerounais, en traitant de matière civile et commerciale et non administrative ou pénale, qui ne ressortissent au demeurant pas du domaine de l'OHADA. L'auteur fait la remarque que, pour ce qui concerne le droit camerounais, le régime actuel des défenses à l'exécution semble apaisé, tandis que celui du sursis à exécution est en turbulence. L'arrivée des normes uniformes de l'OHADA a apaisé l'inflation législative, mais sans faire taire les controverses doctrinales, et la question du contentieux de l'exécution provisoire est donc assez délicate. D'une part, une nuance d'importance doit être faite entre les défenses à l'exécution et d'autre part, le thème développé se réfère essentiellement à la suspension d'exécution devant les juridictions supérieures. La première partie de l'article présente le système de défense à l'exécution comme relativement maîtrisé; la deuxième partie traite du sursis à exécution, conçu pour pallier les conséquences de l'effet non suspensif du pourvoi, un régime à clarifier; dans la troisième partie, il est question d'un régime spécifique de suspension de l'exécution provisoire élaboré par la CCJA (Cour commune de Justice et d'Arbitrage) autour de la théorie jurisprudentielle du commencement d'exécution. Réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

202 Vubo, Emmanuel Yenshu

Gender relations in Cameroon : multidisciplinary perspectives / ed. by Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo. - Mankon : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, cop. 2012. - X, 176 p. : fig., tab. ; 22 cm - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9956727474

ASC Subject Headings: Cameroon; gender relations; women's organizations; language instruction; rural economy; law of inheritance; women entrepreneurs.

This collective volume examines aspects of gender relations in Cameroon as historically and socially constructed realities. It argues that gender relations are as much rooted in traditions and customs as they are evolving through time. Chapters: Contributions pour une socio-anthropologie des rapports sociaux de sexe: à propos d'un modèle symétrique (Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo); Le monde du langage et le langage du monde: se construire à partir d'une faille (Martine Fandio Ndawouo, sur l'enseignement en/des langues officielles); Associations d'entraide "pouakone" et développement communautaire dans le Noun (Oumarou Njoya, sur les associations féminines bamum); Gender and rural economy in the Wimbun society, Cameroon: perceptions, practices and the land question (William Tantoh Farnyu and Emmanuel Yenshu Vubo); Female inheritance between customary law and

modern jurisprudence in Cameroon (Temngah Joseph Nyambo); Gender, social capital and entrepreneurship in Cameroon (Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung); Écriture coloniale et situation de la femme: une lecture analytique de 'Durchs unbekannte Kamerun: Beiträge zur deutschen Kulturarbeit in Afrika' de Lene Haase (Ndeffo Tene Alexandre). [ASC Leiden abstract]

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

203 Mankou-Nguila, Armand Charlebois

La prise en compte de la dimension environnementale dans le code des hydrocarbures du Congo-Brazzaville / par Armand Charlebois Mankou-Nguila - In: *Penant*: (2012), année 122, no. 878, p. 120-138.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); hydrocarbon policy; environmental law.

L'évolution de l'exploitation pétrolière au Congo-Brazzaville, de plus en plus offshore, a pour conséquence logique une évolution parallèle des risques d'atteinte de l'écosystème et la pollution liée à cette activité. La présente étude pose la question de savoir si l'ambition fixée par la loi du 23 août 1994 portant Code des hydrocarbures, notamment la définition des règles de protection de l'environnement, est suffisamment remplie. La première partie de l'article procède à une analyse de la prise en compte générale de la dimension environnementale. Celle-ci passe par la définition du régime juridique qui couvre l'ensemble des différentes étapes liées à l'activité pétrolière en République du Congo, et par un double contrôle sur la prise en compte de la protection de l'environnement par les opérateurs: un contrôle ex ante qui se fait au niveau des différentes demandes des titres, et un contrôle ex post dans la mise en œuvre des différents titres accordés. Dans la deuxième partie, l'auteur relève le mutisme du Code pénal sur les questions liées à la protection de l'environnement ainsi que la généralité du code. Le code ne définit pas spécifiquement la nature des actes qu'il interdit et leurs incriminations spécifiques. Il évoque la pollution de manière générale, ne donne pas de critères d'appréciation de la gravité d'une situation de pollution. En vue de l'établissement de la preuve d'une faute, d'un préjudice, et d'une responsabilité objective, il est donc nécessaire de prendre en compte des éléments nouveaux. La société civile doit pouvoir affirmer son rôle en tant qu'acteur et en tant que créancier par rapport à l'État. Le renforcement de l'action de la cellule anti-pollution du ministère des Hydrocarbures est nécessaire, tout comme la mise en place d'un fonds d'indemnisation des conséquences de la pollution environnementale liée à l'activité des hydrocarbures. Notes, réf. [Résumé ASC Leiden]

CONGO (KINSHASA)

204 Aidara, Aminata

Du parti-pris pour l'onomastique à la fonction ludique de l'écriture chez Sony Labou Tansi et Réjean Ducharme / Aminata Aidara - In: *Éthiopiennes*: (2011), no. 87, p. 53-65.

ASC Subject Headings: Congo (Brazzaville); Canada; personal names; place names; novels; French language.

La création onomastique frappe d'emblée dans deux romans de Sony Labou Tansi: "La vie et demie" (1979) et "L'État honteux" (1981) par son pouvoir de suggestion et par les sonorités qu'elle provoque, résultant en une poétisation de l'onomastique. Dans une étude croisée, l'auteur du présent article s'efforce de dévoiler deux aspects essentiels de l'onomastique et de la toponymie qui rendent la langue plus expressive: la fonction ludique dans une "fabrique de la langue" et la force évocatrice qui constituent des piliers de l'énonciation chez eux écrivains francophones, Sony Labou Tansi (RDC) et Réjean Ducharme (Canada). Bibliogr., notes, réf., [Résumé ASC Leiden]

205 Bargueño, David

Humanitarianism in the age of empire : Deutsch-Südwestafrika & l'État Indépendant du Congo / David Bargueño - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 9, p. 17-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Congo Free State; human rights; colonialism; intellectual history; social history.

Humanitarianism has neither a single past nor a predetermined future. As the bastard child of the Enlightenment and Christianity, national foreign policies and nongovernmental organizations, the early development of humanitarianism is often written entirely within the confines of Europe, with no reference to events in Africa. The present article shows how histories of humanitarianism in the former Congo Free State and German Southwest Africa shed light on the varied influences, priorities, and strategies of selective acts of compassion during the first decade of the twentieth century. What becomes abundantly clear, in turn, is the absence of any single humanitarian consensus at the fin de siècle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

206 Froitzheim, Meike

The limits of the EU as a peace and security actor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo / Meike Froitzheim, Fredrik Söderbaum and Ian Taylor - In: *Africa Spectrum*: (2011), vol. 46, no. 3, p. 45-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; European Union; foreign policy; foreign intervention.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA - CONGO (KINSHASA)

The European Union (EU) is increasingly aspiring to be a global peace and security actor. Using the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as a test case to analyse such ambitions, this article reveals that the EU's attempts to build peace and security are severely compromised by its bureaucratic and organizational complexity as well as by its ineffective policies. In fact, the EU's State-centred approach in the DRC has resulted in its inability to deal with 1) the realities of governance in the DRC and 2) the strong transborder dimensions of the conflict. As a result, the EU continues to lack a coherent strategy for the DRC, despite a large budget. The analysis concludes that the EU is more concerned with establishing a symbolic presence and a form of representation than with achieving specific goals. Bibliogr., notes, sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

207 Loffman, Reuben

Men and women of the water : the Lokele of Stanleyville and Yakusu under Belgian rule, 1895-1960 / Reuben Loffman - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 52-70.

ASC Subject Headings: Democratic Republic of Congo; Lokele; women; missions; gender division of labour; colonial period; decolonization; historiography.

This article explores the sexual division of labour among the Lokele under Belgian rule in Stanleyville (Kisangani) and its hinterland (present-day Democratic Republic of Congo). It asks why the Lokele were able to encounter the colonial State so successfully. Much of the answer lies in their womenfolk's fusion of commerce and Christianity. Lokele women maintained a lucrative trade in fisheries, which continued throughout the colonial period and which they used to support their male kinfolk's careers. Female commerce also gave Lokele families greater capital with which to move from their main rural enclave in Yakusu and settle in Stanleyville. Their commercial success also meant that Lokele women could secure high dowry prices in the event of their marriage. Because it was expensive for Lokele men to compensate the families of Lokele women when marrying them, monogamy became increasingly prevalent among the group. In the context of a colonial State that was hostile to the idea of polygamy, the monogamous Lokele family soon found favour in the eyes of the Belgian administration. Additionally, the group's exposure to Baptist missions in Yakusu helped them gain the respectability and skills they needed to become a burgeoning middle class within Stanleyville during the late 1950s. Thereafter, the Lokele family's cohesion, combined with their constructive encounter with the colonial State, enabled successful political action as Congolese independence approached. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

GABON

208 Aterianus, Alice

Des diables, des prophètes et des 'banzis' sur les scènes de Libreville: les réemplois religieux des rappeurs du Gabon / Alice Aterianus - In: *Autrepart*: (2012), no. 60, p. 39-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; popular music; symbols; Christianity; popular beliefs.

À partir de données de terrain recueillies auprès des rappeurs de Libreville (Gabon), cet article se propose de participer au renouvellement des questionnements sur les transformations religieuses contemporaines, en décrivant les différentes significations revêtues par les symboles religieux qu'emploient ces artistes. L'analyse de ces pratiques musicales urbaines permettra d'interroger comment les nouvelles scènes musicales mettent en mouvement des éléments religieux du contexte gabonais pour les réinvestir selon des logiques politiques, sociales et identitaires singulières. Cet article propose de mettre à jour les codes et les logiques sous-tendues par la référence à la chrétienté ou par les réemplois de certains objets rituels issus des religions initiatiques traditionnelles chez ces jeunes artistes. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français (p. 154) et en anglais (p. 157-158)

209 Paget, James Carleton

Albert Schweitzer and Africa / James Carleton Paget - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 277-316.

ASC Subject Headings: Gabon; missions; health personnel; colonial period; biographies (form).

This article re-examines the question of Albert Schweitzer's career as a medical missionary in the Gabon. After noting that Schweitzer has rarely been the subject of any discussion among Africanists and explaining why that is the case, the article looks at why Schweitzer decided to go to the Gabon, how he perceived his role there, how his attitudes to colonialism evolved, and what role his African experience played in the evolution of his thought. Among other things, the article seeks to bring out tensions and contradictions in Schweitzer's relationship to the African continent. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SAO TOMÉ E PRÍNCIPE

210 Keese, Alexander

Early limits of local decolonization in São Tomé and Príncipe : from colonial abuses to postcolonial disappointment, 1945-1976 / by Alexander Keese - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 3, p. 373-392.

ASC Subject Headings: Sao Tome and Principe; labour relations; working conditions; decolonization; agricultural workers.

This paper examines the complexities of decolonization and their effects on social relations in the postcolonial period in São Tomé and Príncipe. Within the new, independent administrations of Africa's postcolonial States, political and executive power was not always exclusively concentrated at the level of two or three leading ministries or in the offices of the presidency. Specialized bureaus, which often were a direct heritage of the colonial order, could retain a considerable amount of power. In the former Portuguese colony of São Tomé and Príncipe, the labour inspectorate held power over the lives of thousands of workers on the plantations. 'Serviçais' in São Tomé and Príncipe were not content with the labour conditions they had by 1974. However, they recognized the improvement in their living conditions under the late colonial State, and began to rely on specialized services, notably the labour inspectorate, which in the late colonial State had become a key interlocutor for the needs of the labourers. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

EAST AFRICA

GENERAL

211 Peterson, Derek R.

Conversion and the alignments of colonial culture / Derek R. Peterson - In: *Social Sciences and Missions*: (2011), vol. 24, no. 2/3, p. 207-232.

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; religious conversion; Christianity; colonial history.

This essay was composed to honour the 20th anniversary of the publication by anthropologists Jean and John L. Comaroff of the two-volume opus 'Of Revelation and Revolution'. It focuses on the book's warning about the "analytic dangers that lurk behind the concept of conversion", a term branded by the Comaroffs as 'Eurocentric'. The essay argues that conversion during the colonial period was a means by which hegemonic cultural discourses were rendered subject to examination. The focus is on the East African Revival, a Christian conversion movement that began in Rwanda and spread throughout East Africa over the course of the 1940s and 1950s. Following the directions given in John Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' (1678), revivalists sorted through cultural property, identified their sins, and set themselves in motion toward another world. Their path set them at a tangent from the dialectics of the colonial encounter. In the study of the Revival we can see conversion as a political action that unsettles the alignments of colonial culture. Notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract, edited]

212 Some, Touorouzou Herve

In search of sources other than governmental in the financing of higher education in sub-Saharan Africa: a word of caution beyond the gains / Touorouzou Herve Some - In: *Journal of Higher Education in Africa*: (2010), vol. 8, no. 1, p. 73-97.

ASC Subject Headings: Burkina Faso; East Africa; universities; educational financing.

The African higher education system is undergoing a profound structural crisis. Universities seem to be left with little choice but to diversify the sources of their revenue instead of relying solely on governmental resources. Students and parents, especially, are expected to bear an important share of the cost of education. This article takes a look at the financial management reforms adopted in some African countries. At the University of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso cost-sharing has been implemented from top down and is still subject to student contestation. At the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and universities in Kenya, financial management reforms, including cost-sharing, seem to be more or less accepted by students, faculty and staff, although their success remains to be seen. Finally, Makerere University in Uganda seems to be successful with its cost-sharing measures due to, amongst others, the transparency of the process, the existence of enlightened university leadership, political stability and the government's willingness to grant the university autonomy. Bibliogr., sum. in English and French. [ASC Leiden abstract]

213 Ward, Kevin

The East African Revival : history and legacies / ed. by Kevin Ward, Emma Wild-Wood. - Farnham : Ashgate, cop. 2012. - XIII, 235 p. : foto's, krt. ; 24 cm - Bibliogr.: p. [215]-229. - Met gloss., index, noten.

ISBN 1409426742

ASC Subject Headings: East Africa; religious movements; Protestant churches; Church history; conference papers (form); 2008.

The East African Revival emerged as a movement within African Protestantism in the late 1920s and early 1930s and continues to influence the Churches of East Africa to this day. The chapters in this book spring out of a conference in 2008 to mark the establishment of the Joe Church Archive, now held in Cambridge, and which is a tribute to this missionary's role in the movement. An introductory chapter, *Revival, mission and Church in Kigezi, Rwanda and Burundi*, by Kevin Ward, is followed by a section including personal stories of testimony by John G. Gatu, John C.T. Church, Simon Barrington-Ward, and Amos Kasibante. The next part contains historical and cultural perspectives: *Possessing spirits, powerful water and possible continuities* (Cynthia Hoehler-Fatton); *The loyalties of early Revival leaders in Busoga* (Ken Farrimond); *Revivalism and dissent in colonial East Africa* (Derek R. Peterson); *Haya women's response to Revival* (Birgitta Larsson); and *Chosen evangelical Revival on the northern Congo-Uganda border* (Emma Wild-Wood); Part IV, *Socio-theological perspectives*, contains three chapters: *Confession and cultural dynamism in the Revival* (John Karanja); *The Revival testimony of second wives* (Esther Mombo); and *Revivalists' narratives of genocide survival* (Nick Godfrey). The final part discusses historical sources: *'Recordings of the work of the Holy Spirit'* (Terry Barringer); *The Revival*

in an African milieu (Kevin Ward); and The East African Revival in the study of African Christianity (Emma Wild-Wood). [ASC Leiden abstract]

BURUNDI

214 Niyongabo, G.

Le Burundi dans l'East African Community : "Compétitivité des entreprises de service : gouvernance & gestion publique" / [contrib. par G. Niyongabo ... et al.]. - Bujumbura : CURDES, 2010. - 411 p. : fig., tab. ; 23 cm. - (Cahier du CURDES ; no. 11) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: Burundi; economic conditions; East African Community; development cooperation; economic policy; privatization; technological change; rice; tea; health care; banks; insurance; tourism; hotels.

Le Burundi vient d'entrer dans l'EAC (East African Community) et les défis qui l'attendent sont nombreux. Ce numéro spécial rassemble des contributions sur la situation de l'économie burundaise, analysant ses points forts et ses faiblesses tant au niveau macro-, méso-, que micro-économique. Titres des études: Mode de gouvernance et croissance économique au sein de l'East African Community (Gilbert Niyongabo) - Aid dependency and economic governance in the EAC countries (R. Ndereyahaga) - Analyse de la politique de seigneurage et son interaction sur la croissance économique et les variables d'instabilité macroéconomique dans les pays de l'East African Community (EAC) (D. Nkurunziza and A. P. Nkurunziza) - Les contraintes de faisabilité des privatisations au Burundi: une logique économique ou de stratégie des acteurs? (Cyriaque Nzirorera) - An inquiry into the level of technological adoption in Burundi: a case study of rice in Gihanga (P. Ndimanya and W-M. Ndayitwayeko) - Dynamique de la filière théicole et son impact sur l'environnement au Burundi: cas des complexes théicoles de Rwegura et Teza (L. Nkuzimana and A. Akintore) - Étude des facteurs de la morbidité et de l'accès aux soins de santé au Burundi à partir de l'enquête "QUIBB 2006" (Dominique Niyondiko) - Diagnostic stratégique des entreprises de services: cas des banques burundaises (D. Banderembako) - Diagnostic des sociétés d'assurance du Burundi (D. Gahungu et J.L. Rama Ngenzebuke) - Diagnostic stratégique des entreprises du secteur des services: secteur du tourisme (P. Rutake et D. Nijimbere) - Diagnostic du secteur hôtelier au Burundi (B. Mupfasoni). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

KENYA

215 Anderson, David M.

Camel herders, middlewomen, and urban milk bars: the commodification of camel milk in Kenya / David M. Anderson ... [et al.] - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 383-404.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; milk; women traders; marketing cooperatives; camels; food trade.

Camel dairy products have long been recognized as important in pastoralist livelihoods in northern Kenya, but only in recent years has camel milk been marketed commercially in the urban centres of the region. This article charts the commodification of camel milk in Isiolo, considering the evolution from simple urban hawking, led by female vendors, to commercial retail sales and international exports involving investment of higher levels of capital. Gender labour dynamics, and capital investment, emerge as critical themes in this story of camel milk's commodification. The formalization and regularization of camel milk sales has inevitably led to a requirement for greater professionalization and firmer control of production, moving away from the itinerant women who initially pioneered the commodification and towards camel owners who have greater levels of education and who are better able to capitalize the trade. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

216 Djurfeldt, Agnes Andersson

Seasonality and farm/non-farm interactions in Western Kenya / Agnes Andersson Djurfeldt - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 1-23 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; seasonality; small farms; livelihoods; household budget.

This article considers the distributional consequences of seasonality by analysing the links between non-farm incomes, commercialization within agriculture, and variations in consumption burdens and expenditures at the household level. The common focus in the literature on non-farm incomes as levellers of seasonality and sources of risk minimization is complemented by perspectives which consider how seasonality affects and is handled by households depending on their broader livelihood situations. To this perspective is also added a consideration of in-kind transfers and transactions. The article uses a mixed methods approach, drawing on data from two villages in Western Kenya. The lack of non-farm sources of income and the variation over time in consumption burdens aggravate the seasonal aspects of the agricultural production cycle for poorer households. By contrast, the interaction between farm and non-farm sources of income enables wealthier households to profit from seasonality in relation to agricultural markets, while providing the basis for meeting both farm and non-farm expenditures. Bibliogr. notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

217 Jagero, N.

Cost effectiveness analysis between boarding and day secondary students in Kenya / N. Jagero, T.M. Ayodo, J.A. Agak - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 529-550 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; secondary education; cost-benefit analysis.

This paper examines the cost effectiveness of educating boarding and day secondary students in Kisumu district in Kenya based on descriptive survey and casual comparative research. The population consisted of five head teachers, 140 form four teachers and 609 form four students. A sample of five head teachers, 46 form four teachers and 201 students, constituting 33 percent of the population for the teachers and the students, was selected for the study using saturated and systematic random sampling techniques. The main findings were as follows: the total direct social cost of educating a day and a boarding student per year was Ksh 62,193 and Ksh 74,140 respectively. The day student performed better than the boarding student with a mean of 8.12 and 7.27 respectively. The boys performed better than the girls with a mean of 8.01 and 7.27 respectively. The cost effectiveness ratio (CER) for the day and boarding student was Ksh 7,748 and Ksh 10,005 respectively. This means that to improve the performance of a day student by one point requires Ksh 7,748 compared to Ksh 10,005 required by a boarder. The authors conclude that educating a student in day secondary school is a more cost effective and efficient way of using scarce resources. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

218 Jarvie, Grant

Running as a resource of hope? : voices from Eldoret / Grant Jarvie and Michelle Sikes - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 629-644.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; athletics; livelihoods; women.

There is a continuing debate about East African running success. Few studies have considered wealth as a key motivation behind wanting to run. This article focuses upon the motivations of Kenyan women who choose to participate in professional running and the impact on them, their families and wider communities. Much of the fieldwork for this study took place in and around the town of Eldoret. It encourages researchers interested in sport in Africa to develop a political economy approach to running and to critically evaluate the claims made for sport as a resource of hope. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

219 Lencho, Taddese

Boorana political culture and Rousseau's concept of popular democracy : an examination of theory and praxis / Taddese Lencho - In: *The Journal of Oromo Studies*: (2012), vol. 19, no. 1/2, p. 69-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Ethiopia; Kenya; democracy; political science; Boran.

When Jean Jacques Rousseau referred to the ancient Greeks as a historical precedent for his concept of popular democracy and as evidence for his theories, he was unaware of the fact that his version of popular democracy was being practised closer to his time. There seems to be a strong parallelism between Rousseau's concept of popular democracy and how the Boorana (southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya) have been practising their version of popular democracy for more than 350 years of Oromo history. The present paper examines these similarities and argues that Rousseau's theories, generally considered too ideal to be of any practical utility, show surprising operability in the context of Boorana political tradition. The paper pays attention to Rousseau's theories of the 'general will', which resembles popular sovereignty in Boorana; the Boorana polity's 'gadaa' system; the 'Gumii Gayyoo' and other Boorana assemblies. Finally, it compares Rousseau's legislator and Boorana legislators. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

220 Macharia, Keguro

"How does a girl grow into a woman?" : girlhood in Ngugi wa Thiong'o's 'The River Between' / Keguro Macharia - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 1-17.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; gender; Kikuyu; girls; girls' initiation; social change; novels.

Ngugi wa Thiong'o's 'The River Between' is a central text in discussions of gendering practices and gendered configurations within Kenya's and Africa's colonial modernity. This article extends those discussions by focusing on girlhood as an especially vexed category in the novel. Taking Muthoni, the Christian leader Joshua's daughter, as its point of departure, it argues that colonial modernity ruptured concepts and practices of girlhood for girls like Muthoni, who were caught between the limbo of Christian modernity and ethnic cultural practice. Unable to fit neatly within either paradigm, these girls experienced themselves as spectral, material apparitions. As these girls interacted with and moved between Christians and traditionalists, their spectral materialities threatened to dissolve the ostensible distinctions between both groups, rendering gendered and sociocultural identifications unstable. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

221 Malowany, Maureen

"Go back to the land!" : negotiating space, framing governmentality in Lambwe Valley, Kenya 1954-75 / Maureen Malowany, P. Wenzel Geissler, and Albred Lwoba - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 440-479.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; settlement schemes; pest control; trypanosomiasis; colonial period.

In 1954, the Lambwe Land Trust sought to address colonial concern to contain and control tsetse fly and thus the transmission of human trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) in Lambwe Valley, Western Kenya. The Valley needed less tsetse, more people; less bush and more farmed land. Reflecting the confidence of the 1950s to control land, nature, and people, the Lambwe Valley Settlement Scheme (LVSS) was established. While other schemes in Kenya grew out of a tense period of land disputes or mega-economic development, this scheme was much more modest, ensuring that good science and good government would defeat the fly. This article elaborates on both. The first narrative examines the scientific background on trypanosomiasis and tsetse control in this region. The second focuses on the people: African settlers, colonial and African bureaucrats, representing district, provincial, and national governments, engaged in day-to-day planning. Arguments and debates ensued regarding land rights and management, involving local African council and State representatives with their constituents within the context of the settlement scheme. The archival records demonstrate the evolution of a civil society in this remote section of Western Kenya, in spite of an increasingly dominating Nairobi-based government. The records expose local voices and local visions as ordinary people negotiated their lives in the shadow of big science, big government, and big politics. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

222 Murunga, Godwin Rapando

The cosmopolitan tradition and fissures in segregationist town planning in Nairobi, 1915-23 / Godwin Rapando Murunga - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 463-486.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; urban planning; segregation; land rights; colonial period.

This article argues that the attempts to institute segregation in Nairobi, Kenya, faltered because the process of urban land allocation, use and exchange and the legislation supporting this process did not support segregation. It uses the example of the removal of the Somali settlement in Ngara and the debates around the removal of the Indian Bazaar to demonstrate this failure. Through a study of the emergence of the mixed township of Eastleigh, the paper demonstrates that business-inclined settlers demanded a system of town planning that was class based rather than race based. In 1923, the colonial State conceded that segregation between European and Asiatics was not absolutely essential for the preservation of the health of the community. Overall, the article exposes a particular futility in the history of Nairobi - the attempt to achieve segregation using a planning vision that was suffused with cosmopolitan realities. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

223 Njuguna, Amos G.

Determinants of pension fund efficiency in Kenya : an exploratory study / Amos G. Njuguna and Cecil Arnolds - In: *African and Asian Studies*: (2012), vol. 11, no. 1/2, p. 182-218 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; pensions; management.

This paper investigates the determinants of the operational and financial efficiency of pension funds in Kenya. A sample of 362 pension schemes was drawn from the Kenyan Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) register. The empirical results show that pension governance, leadership and regulations do not significantly influence the operational and financial efficiency of pension funds. The results do, however, reveal that pension regulations influence the leadership and governance practices of the pension schemes. Moreover, the schemes with more middle-aged members (31-40 years) are perceived to be better governed. Lastly, the results reveal fund size to be an important determinant of the financial efficiency of the pension funds. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

224 Parsitau, Damaris Seleina

The role of Pentecostal and Charismatic churches in Kenya's 2007 general elections / Damaris Seleina Parsitau and Felistus Kinyanjui - In: *Orita*: (2009), vol. 41, no. 2, p. 158-178.

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; Pentecostalism; Church and State; elections; 2007.

An unprecedented high number of clergy from Pentecostal and Charismatic churches participated in politics and the general electioneering process in Kenya's 2007 general elections. This paper examines this emerging trend. It looks at the fast growth of Pentecostal and Charismatic churches across the country; presents case studies of Bishop Margaret Wanjiru (Jesus is Alive Ministries, JIAM) and Bishop Pius Muiro (Maximum Miracle Centre International); the relationship between Church and State; motivations for the shift from pulpit to parliament; the Church as a conscience for society; Pentecostals' explanations for their entry into national politics; and the role of prophecies, religious imagery and symbolism. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

225 Witsenburg, Karen

Spaces of insecurity : human agency in violent conflicts in Kenya / Karen Witsenburg & Fred Zaal (eds.). - Leiden : African Studies Centre, cop. 2012. - X, 237 p. : ill., krt. - (African studies collection, ISSN 1876-0198) - Met bibliogr., noten.

ISBN 9789054481201

ASC Subject Headings: Kenya; violence; conflict; cattle; theft; ethnicity; conference papers (form); 2007.

There are regions in the world where socioeconomic deprivation, ecological marginality, political exclusion, poverty and violence all seem to converge. The cases presented in this book, the outcome of a seminar held in Nairobi in 2007, describe various violent conflicts in rural Kenya with the aim of understanding spatial insecurity while searching for explanations beyond the mainstream narratives that blame poverty, ethnic diversity, resource scarcity or rapid cultural transition for violent conflicts. "Spatial insecurity" is a societal context that people themselves shape, make use of, exploit and suffer from. The overall conclusion is that "ethnic identity" can no longer be used as a refuge behind which violent conflict can be justified. Chapters: Spaces of insecurity (Karen Witsenburg & Fred Zaal); The ethnicization of territory: identity and space among the Nandi in Turbo division (Alice J.C. Kurgat); Revenge, ethnicity and cattle raiding in north-western Kenya (Dave Eaton); Inbetween cattle raids and peace meetings: voices from the Kenya-Ugandan border region (Friederike Mieth); Identity strategies of the Western Pokot: exploring the meaning of livestock raiding (Kim C.M. de Vries); Ethnic tensions in harsh environments: the Gabra pastoralists and their neighbours in northern Kenya (Karen Witsenburg); Natural resources and conflicts: theoretical flaws and empirical evidence from northern Kenya (Wario R. Adano, Ton Dietz & Karen Witsenburg); Conflicts between pastoralists and farmers in Tana River district (Pilly Martin); Resource conflict, governance and ethnicity: Loita forest and the fight for exclusion (Fred Zaal & Wario R. Adano); Precolonial models of conflict management in some African societies (Joshua J. Akong'a). [ASC Leiden abstract]

RWANDA

226 Ansoms, An

Rwanda's Vision 2020 halfway through : what the eye does not see / An Ansoms and Donatella Rostagno - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 427-450 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; economic policy; development; poverty reduction.

This paper considers the progress made in the implementation of Rwanda's Vision 2020 programme since its launch in 2000. At the halfway point, the overall picture is quite encouraging. Rwanda's economy is thriving and reported growth figures have been impressive. The country is on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals in the fields of education and health care. Its political leaders have been praised for their quality of technocratic governance and their proactive approach to creating an attractive business climate. However, some indicators remain problematic. This paper argues that the current strategy - one of maximum growth at any cost - is counterproductive to the objective of achieving the greatest possible poverty reduction. Strong economic growth, concentrated in the hands of a small elite, results in a highly skewed developmental path with limited trickle-down potential. A possible alternative lies in an exploration of a broad-based inclusive

growth model founded on existing strengths and the notion of capacity building among rural small-scale farmers. Striving for a more inclusive concept of growth would appear to be crucial not only for successful poverty reduction, but also with a view to promoting long-term stability and peace in Rwanda. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

227 Hitchcott, Nicki

Benjamin Sehene vs Father Wenceslas Munyeshyaka : the fictional trial of a genocide priest / Nicki Hitchcott - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 21-34.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; France; novels; genocide; 1994; offences against human rights; clergy.

The first francophone Rwandan novel published since the 1994 genocide, Benjamin Sehene's 'Le Feu sous la soutane' (Fire Beneath the Cassock) is a fictional exploration of a Catholic priest's involvement in the genocide. Published in 2005, the novel is inspired by the true story of the infamous Father Wenceslas Munyeshyaka who, despite indictments and a conviction for crimes against humanity, including genocide and rape, lives and works with impunity as a parish priest in France. Having revealed the real-life story on which 'Le Feu sous la soutane' is based, this article analyses the fictional reconstruction of Munyeshyaka's story as presented in Sehene's novel. It considers the ways in which Sehene submits Father Munyeshyaka to a trial by fictional proxy. In reading the novel as a fictional trial, the article suggests that Sehene's novel goes some way towards exposing the failure of current systems of justice to respond adequately to crimes against humanity. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

228 Warfield, Wallace

Political leadership and conflict resolution : an African example / Wallace Warfield and Ashad Sentongo - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 87-107.

ASC Subject Headings: Rwanda; leadership; political change; conflict resolution.

Challenges to postconflict leadership in African States highlight the need for democratic capacity building, with clear participatory processes involving communities and the leadership as a necessary condition to mitigate new or resurrected conflicts. This article explores transformational leadership and how it relates to democratic capacity building, focusing on Paul Kagame, president of Rwanda. The authors argue that community capacity building through grassroots leadership is a necessary and sufficient ingredient for the development and sustenance of democracy in postconflict societies. Reconciliation through justice, political reforms, including decentralization and women's empowerment as critical variables in this process, characterize a transformational agenda to gradually

achieve stability at the grassroots. Despite dilemmas of justice and democracy, transformative leadership in Rwanda continues to evolve at both State and grassroots levels through processes based on indigenous knowledge and practices like 'gacaca' (originally a traditional community-based approach to dispute resolution) and 'ingando' (traditional practice of immobilizing regular activities to reflect and find solutions to communal challenges) to achieve the greater good of reconciliation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

TANZANIA

229 Bender, Matthew V.

Millet is gone!: considering the demise of eleusine agriculture on Kilimanjaro / by Matthew V. Bender - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 191-214.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; agricultural history; millet; Chaga; colonial period.

In the 1930s, 'Eleusine coracana', better known as finger millet, had for centuries been a staple to the Chagga-speaking peoples of the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanganyika, now Tanzania), used almost wholly for the production of an alcoholic brew called 'mbege'. From the 1940s, however, farmers on the mountain began to abandon eleusine. The present paper examines the demise of the crop on Kilimanjaro in the context of the colonial government's hostile attitude toward eleusine. It shows how Europeans on Kilimanjaro perceived eleusine, mountainside agriculture, and the landscape more generally. Beginning in the 1930s, the perceptions changed, leading to intense scrutiny being placed on eleusine production. Colonial administrators, missionaries and settlers all joined in condemning the industry as uneconomic, immoral and potentially destructive of the landscape. However, farmers at first maintained their production of eleusine, until the 1940s, when they began to abandon the crop. This transformation owed little to colonial pressure, but rather can be explained by a series of economic and cultural factors, such as the adoption of more lucrative crops and, perhaps most crucially, the changing cultural meaning and significance of eleusine. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

230 Bjerk, Paul

Postcolonial realism: Tanganyika's foreign policy under Nyerere, 1960-1963 / by Paul Bjerk - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 215-247.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Southern Africa; foreign policy; national liberation struggles; heads of State.

This paper looks at Tanganyika's (present-day Tanzania) foreign policy under Nyerere from 1960 to 1963. Nyerere's foreign policy aims for this period were to expand sovereign power in Africa by building bigger, stronger political units through regional cooperation and by unifying African efforts to liberate the white-minority-ruled areas of Southern Africa. Tanganyika was the leader of this effort, and the success of the liberation effort required that Tanganyika be stable and secure, both internally and externally. In Nyerere's understanding, this very stability required both regional federation and Southern African liberation. Abroad, his advocacy for practicality in regards to pan-Africanism and his eloquent diplomacy brought him accolades. His international reputation conferred upon Tanganyika a freedom of action in the international sphere that other recently independent countries did not enjoy. Ideology was Nyerere's articulation of national interest, and his foreign policy was fundamentally realist in its orientation as he pursued Tanganyika's sovereign interests with a tactical prudence throughout his tenure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

231 Hillbom, Ellen

When water is from God : formation of property rights governing communal irrigation furrows in Meru, Tanzania, c. 1890-2011 / Ellen Hillbom - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 423-443 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; irrigation; property rights; water management; agricultural intensification; agricultural history.

In Meru, Tanzania, local initiatives were instrumental in establishing a gravity irrigation system in the 1890s. The original property rights institutions governing furrows were characterized by de facto communal ownership and management combined with private temporary user rights. Over the last 12 decades farming systems in Meru have experienced changing land/labour ratios, overall technological and institutional change as well as increased demand for irrigation water. The furrow system has been extended and due to general agricultural intensification access to water has become an important precondition for production in the current local system of agricultural production. However, it is argued that in the midst of drastic overall change in the area, irrigation furrows have experienced no significant change in either technology or property rights institutions. It is found that institutional continuity is explained by the natural characteristics of water, property rights embeddedness in socioeconomic structures, and challenges of managing it as a common-pool resource. Bibliogr., ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

232 Mayer, Claude-Hélène

Culture and conflict in urban Tanzania : professionals' voices in educational organisations / Claude-Hélène Mayer and Christian Martin Boness - In: *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*: (2011), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 61-85 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; culture conflict; conflict resolution; educational management.

This article is interlinked with an article that has previously been published in this Journal (Mayer, Boness and Louw 2008) which focused on value-orientations in cross-cultural encounters and mediation in the Tanzanian educational system. The present follow-up article provides an overview of cross-cultural conflicts and their professional management in educational contexts, such as schools and colleges and the Ministry of Education. It firstly gives an insight into current theoretical discourses and then presents selected empirical data and findings from an ethnographic, qualitative study conducted in selected urban areas in Tanzania (Arusha, Moshi, Dar es Salaam). By presenting qualitative findings, this follow-up study provides further insights into the context-specific professionals' views on conflict and its management in urban educational contexts, and thereby deepens the understanding of the quantitative findings on values and mediation presented in the previous study. The conclusions drawn from the findings presented lead to recommendations for scientists conducting research on the above-mentioned topics and for practitioners working in educational, cross-cultural contexts in Tanzania. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

233 Omari, Shani

Poetics of 'daladala': the case of HIV/AIDS dialogue in 'daladala' ticket slogans / Shani Omari - In: *Kiswahili*: (2011), vol. 74, p. 78-94.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; mottoes; passenger transport; AIDS.

Scholars and critics have examined various genres such as poetry, drama, fiction and music dealing with HIV/AIDS in Tanzania. But one medium which has been largely ignored by scholars includes 'daladala' (commuter bus) inscriptions. Many critics seem unaware of the existence of flourishing popular African-language literature. Since they do not fit in the paradigm, they become invisible. This article examines the role of 'daladala' inscriptions in addressing HIV/AIDS in Tanzania, especially their dialogic poetic style in discussing the pandemic. The paper builds on the experience gained by the author while riding 'daladala' in Dar es Salaam. 'Daladala' inscriptions can serve as a medium for expressing opinions as well as concerns around a wide variety of issues in the country. A consideration of HIV/AIDS 'daladala' inscriptions is thus not only relevant to HIV/AIDS literature but also presents a particularly interesting case of a wider literary phenomenon. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

234 Rosenberg, Aaron L.

Living for the city : urban displacement and incarceration in Wright's 'Native Son' and Rajabu's 'Masudi' / Aaron L. Rosenberg - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2012), vol. 24, no. 1, p. 35-53.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; United States; rural-urban migration; novels; popular music.

One of the neglected areas of globalization studies is the movement of people within countries. In postcolonial African nations and the antebellum United States, migration patterns have often been to urban areas. Two creative works which bear witness to these relocations are Richard Wright's novel 'Native Son' (1993) and Marijani Rajabu's popular song 'Masudi' (n.d.). Both works confront the alienation and incarceration of young black men who find themselves unable to integrate into the urban geographies of Chicago and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) through different rhetorical strategies orchestrated in order to precipitate realizations in their respective audiences. App., bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and Swahili. [Journal abstract]

235 Rwechungura, Edson P.

Financial markets regulation and protection of the economy in Africa: the case of Tanzania / Edson P. Rwechungura - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 371-431.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; financial market; banking law; legislation.

This article on financial market regulation and deregulation first describes the function and structure of financial markets in general, as well as the impact of financial markets on the economy, especially since the 2008 global financial crisis. It then focuses on Tanzania's financial market, outlining its structure, participants, and the framework for financial market regulation in the country, notably the Bank of Tanzania Act (2006), the Banking and Financial Institutions Act (2006), and the Capital Markets and Securities Act (2002). Two basic questions are addressed: Are Tanzanian financial markets likely to cause a financial crisis in the country in light of the current state of regulation? Are Tanzanian markets protected from the contagious effect of external markets in the context of the 2008 financial crisis? The article emphasizes the need for more regulation of Tanzania's deregulated financial markets. Attention is paid in particular to commission schedules, conflicts of interests, insider dealing, stability of the price system, sources of funding and shorting, lending restrictions, regulation during panics, the separation of commercial from investment banking, and credit rating. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

UGANDA

236 Barratt, Caroline

Between town and country : shifting identity and migrant youth in Uganda / Caroline Barratt, Martin Mbonye and Janet Seeley - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 201-223.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; rural-urban migration; youth; identity.

In Uganda, as in many other African countries, increasing numbers of 15-24 year olds are migrating to urban areas to look for work and educational opportunities. The authors explore the shifting sense of identity amongst youth migrants in Uganda as they struggle to reconcile the differences in social norms between the rural settings in which they are brought up and the urban environment in which they now live. The experience of migration significantly impacts on the transition from youths to adults by influencing their perception of their own identity as well as the expectations of society. Young people often hold conflicting views of their rural and urban experiences, suggesting that understanding rural and urban realities as distinct entities does not reflect the complex relationship, and possible confusion, of the migrant experience. In contrast to existing literature on migrant identities, which has tended to focus on the identity shift experienced by adult transnational migrants, this reveals the particular challenges faced by youth migrants whose adult self is not yet formed. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

237 Brisset-Foucault, Florence

Peace-making, power configurations and media practices in northern Uganda: a case study of Mega FM / Florence Brisset-Foucault - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 205-225.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; broadcasting; radio; popular participation; peacebuilding.

This article analyses the uses of the 'community' and 'peace media' labels in media houses in northern Uganda. It assesses their effect on power configurations and on the practices and the representations of media workers. In order to do so, it analyses how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have penetrated the local media and have modified the rules of the game, in terms of access to resources and protection from repression, but also in terms of the definition of professionalism. It shows how a local radio station, Mega FM, launched in Gulu in 2002, has managed to negotiate its dependence on the State and on international NGOs, and how it has succeeded in dominating the local media market by embracing these media models. In the local language Luo, 'mega' means 'mine', which emphasizes the idea that the station should be owned by the 'community'. Finally, all these dynamics are illustrated and nourished by a shift in professional values: the media workers now value the 'responsibility' of the media understood as a support to the peace process. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

238 Doyle, Shane

Sexual behavioural change in Ankole, western Uganda, c. 1880-1980 / Shane Doyle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 490-506.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; sexuality; social history; AIDS; 1900-1999.

Within the Great Lakes region of East Africa previous research on the emergence of HIV/AIDS has focused primarily on Uganda's Central and Tanzania's Kagera Regions, and the locally dominant ethnic groups, the Ganda and the Haya. The patterns of sexual behaviour which facilitated the rapid spread of HIV have typically been associated with changes which occurred during the 1970s, a decade characterized by declining State services, growing violence and black marketeering, and worsening sexual vulnerability. This article argues that in order to explain the emergence of HIV in the Great Lakes as a whole, it is necessary to construct a series of local narratives of sexual behavioural change over a longer time period. Only then can the specific character of the region's various subepidemics, as well as their commonalities, be fully understood. The article traces the evolution of sexual attitudes and behaviour between 1900 and 1980 in a society that neighbours Buganda and Buhaya, Ankole in western Uganda. It explains how Ankole's relatively austere sexual culture gradually came to replicate that of Buganda between the 1930s and 1980, arguing that it was the 1960s that saw the most important changes in sexual behaviour and attitudes. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

239 Earle, Jonathon L.

Reading revolution in late colonial Buganda / Jonathon L. Earle - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 507-526 : foto.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; political philosophy; protest; monarchy; Buganda polity; social history; 1940-1949.

This article explores the intellectual project of dissenting Protestant Ignatius K. Musazi, a key organizer of social protest in late colonial Buganda. Scholars of Uganda have positioned dissenting politics in the 1920s and 1940s alongside Bataka activism. But there were no less than two bodies of political dissenters in the 1940s: Bataka protesters and Musazi's Farmers' Unionists. While Musazi and Bataka both sought to push Buganda's colonial chiefs toward the margins, their projects were conceptually different in one important respect: whereas Bataka used Buganda's premonarchical past to critique Buganda's hierarchy and colonial power, Musazi imagined a distinctly royalist past where moral kings ruled Buganda with equity. Looking closely into Musazi's project, this article uses biography and emerging methods in global intellectual history to suggest new ways of enriching Uganda's social history. In particular, it uses Musazi's annotated library to show how global history and theological text were conterminously used to inform a certain moral philosophy of monarchy that was conceptually shaped by the royalist past of Bulemeezi (Buganda's second most populated county), Harold Laski and the biblical prophets. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

240 Lodin, Johanna Bergman

New seeds, gender norms and labor dynamics in Hoima District, Uganda / Johanna Bergman Lodin, Susan Paulson and Milly Senoga Mugenyi - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 405-422 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; farm management; gender division of labour; agricultural innovations; rice; small farms.

NERICA is a new group of high-yielding and stress-tolerant upland rice varieties developed by the Africa Rice Centre. For smallholder women and men farmers, NERICA offers an economic opportunity in terms of cash income that for many goes unmatched. However, the adoption of NERICA is also changing the production strategies of many Ugandan households, particularly gendered labour dynamics, with consequences for grower household members' individual well-being. This article examines processes leading to NERICA-related changes in smallholder households in Hoima District, Uganda. Findings reveal that, while households that have adopted NERICA have become better off in economic terms, the extreme labour burden that NERICA demands in bird scaring and weeding affects women and children's well-being negatively by exacerbating their lack of time and energy expense. The article makes a case for more comprehensive assessments of agricultural intensification processes that involve diffusion of new production technology, arguing that such assessments should also contain an analysis of gendered labour dynamics within households. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

241 Muriaas, Ragnhild L.

Executive dominance and the politics of quota representation in Uganda / Ragnhild L. Muriaas and Vibeke Wang - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 309-338 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; parliamentary representation; electoral systems.

Quota policies securing the presence of marginalized groups in decisionmaking bodies have been adopted across sub-Saharan Africa. These policies are frequently understood through the lens of a pluralist perspective. This stance is not appropriate in African regimes characterized by executive dominance. Through a qualitative study of official documents, newspaper articles and interviews conducted during two field studies in Uganda in 2005 and 2010, this article shows how the understanding of quota policies in Africa may gain from the corporatist debate on interest representation. The analysis reveals that the incumbent National Resistance Movement has employed the reserved seat policy strategically to maintain its dominant position, and that strategies for using the quota system have evolved gradually over time in response to key political events, and the interests of group activists at the local and national levels with vested interests in its survival. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

242 Rooks, Gerrit

Network structure and innovative performance of African entrepreneurs : the case of Uganda / Gerrit Rooks, Adam Szirmai and Arthur Sserwanga - In: *Journal of African Economies*: (2012), vol. 21, no. 4, p. 609-636 : fig., graf. tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; social networks; entrepreneurs; innovations.

This study examines the impact of social capital on entrepreneurial innovativeness in an African context. Social capital refers to resources that are embedded in a durable network of relationships. The article focuses specifically on the structure of networks. There are two main views on the relation between network structure and entrepreneurial performance. One view argues that closed networks are beneficial for cooperation and resource sharing, which is needed to implement an innovation. The other view argues that closed networks constrain entrepreneurs, since it is open networks that provide entrepreneurs with fresh information and ideas. Based on these arguments, the authors hypothesize that the relationship between the degree of constraint of a network and innovative performance has an inverted U-shape. They also examine the hypothesis that overlap between personal and business networks will hamper innovative performance of entrepreneurs because information will be less diverse and heterogeneous, and because re-distributive kinship obligations may act as a drain on entrepreneurial resources. The hypotheses are tested using a recent survey of about 700 rural and urban entrepreneurs in Uganda. They are supported in the urban but not in the rural sample. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

243 Sadgrove, Joanna

Morality plays and money matters: towards a situated understanding of the politics of homosexuality in Uganda / Joanna Sadgrove ... [et al.] - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 103-129.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; homosexuality; images; values; ethics.

Since the drafting of Uganda's anti-homosexuality bill in 2009, considerable attention has been paid both in Uganda and across the African continent to the political and social significance of homosexual behaviour and identity. However, current debates have not adequately explained how and why anti-homosexual rhetoric has been able to gain such popular purchase within Uganda. In order to move beyond reductive representations of an innate African homophobia, the authors argue that it is necessary to recognise the deep imbrication of sexuality, family life, procreation and material exchange in Uganda, as well as the ways in which elite actors (including government officials, the media and religious leaders) are able to manipulate social anxieties to further particular ends. The authors employ a discourse analysis of reporting in the State-owned newspaper 'New Vision', first

considering how the issue of homosexuality has been represented in relation to wider discourses regarding threats to public morality and national sovereignty. Then, through fieldwork undertaken in Uganda in 2009, they explore three key themes that offer deeper insights into the seeming resonance of this popular rhetoric about homosexuality: constructions of the family, the nature of societal morality, and understandings about reciprocity and material exchange in contemporary Ugandan society. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

244 Stonehouse, Aidan

The Bakooki in Buganda: identity and assimilation on the peripheries of a Ugandan kingdom / Aidan Stonehouse - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 527-543.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; ethnic identity; social integration; acculturation; centre and periphery; Buganda polity.

The traditional conception of the Ugandan Kingdom of Buganda as a highly centralized entity has often masked the histories of peripheral communities within the polity. Moreover, where the politics, culture and identity of Buganda's peripheries has been considered, it has tended to be analysed through the sole example of the Kingdom of Bunyoro's 'Lost Counties'. This article seeks to redress this lacuna in Buganda historiography through a discussion of identity alteration in the southwestern Buganda county of Kooki. It argues that Kooki was politically and culturally distinct from Buganda before its incorporation within the kingdom in 1896 and, consequently, that the assimilation of an indigenous population into Ganda cultural norms within the colonial period represents ethnic change. Furthermore, it posits that the processes of identity alteration by which 'Bakooki' became 'Baganda' differed from those which have been documented within the 'Lost Counties'. In the latter, forced ethnic assimilation was apparent through the suppression of Nyoro customs, names, and language. In Kooki, by contrast, the imposition of ethnic hegemony was undermined by a centre-periphery relationship in which the status and importance of the Kooki territory declined post-1900. This lack of a central Ganda concern for assimilation resulted in a momentum for identity change originating from within the peripheral community itself. The article further explores how these different historical processes of ethnic association may offer insights into the contrast between the vociferously Ganda populations of Kooki and the continued irredentism of certain communities of the former 'Lost Counties' in the present day. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

245 Vongsathorn, Kathleen

"First and foremost the evangelist"? : mission and government priorities for the treatment of leprosy in Uganda, 1927-48 / Kathleen Vongsathorn - In: *Journal of Eastern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 6, no. 3, p. 544-560.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; leprosy; health care; colonial administration; health policy; missions.

Early historiography on medicine in British colonial Africa suggests that colonial government and missionary medicine occupied two relatively distinct spheres, and that government officials viewed medical missionaries with suspicion and distrust. Contrary to this paradigm, this article suggests that missionaries and colonial government officials collaborated extensively and amicably in the treatment of leprosy in Uganda. Mission, medical, and government correspondence and reports are drawn upon in order to demonstrate that the suspicion and tension that characterized so many other interactions between British colonial government officials and missionaries was largely absent in the treatment of leprosy in Uganda. The mutual social and cultural priorities of missionaries and government administrators led to a system of isolated, in-patient leprosy care that was limited in scope and reflective not of a goal for the public health of Uganda, but rather a vision for the future of Uganda as a "civilised" and Christian country. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

246 Vorhölter, Julia

Negotiating social change : Ugandan discourses on Westernisation and neo-colonialism as forms of social critique / Julia Vorhölter - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 283-307.

ASC Subject Headings: Uganda; social change; images; modernization; neocolonialism.

A common claim, in public discourses and in postcolonial theory, is that colonialism, and more recently the aid industry and the media, have created global hegemonic norms, which have been enforced on non-Western societies. While this may be true in some respects, this article takes a different stance on the debate. It scrutinizes perceptions of Western-influenced social change in Uganda, and differentiates between discourses on Westernization and discourses on neocolonialism. Both are analysed as forms of social critique, one internally and the other externally oriented. The largely elitist discourse on neocolonialism is explicitly critical of the West and its interventions in Uganda. But it is not representative of the more ambiguous perceptions of Westernization among "ordinary" people, who use references to the West to comment on contemporary Ugandan society. The article is based on empirical research in Northern Uganda. It focuses on discourses on gender, kinship and sexuality, and the recent debate on homosexuality. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

247 Lee, Christopher J.

Special issue: Rethinking Cold War history in Southern Africa / ed. Christopher J. Lee. - Bellville : University of the Western Cape, Institute for Historical Research, 2011. - P. 6-119. : ill., foto. ; 25 cm. - (Kronos, ISSN 0259-0190 ; no. 37 (November 2011)) - Met noten.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; Angola; Ghana; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania; cold war; decolonization; national liberation struggles; international politics; diplomacy; exile; historiography.

This special issue of 'Kronos' seeks to incorporate regional perspectives found in area studies to readdress the parameters and politics of the Cold War period. Reconsidering the Cold War as a conflict, time period, and context of ideological debate provides a lens for reassessing the time frames of "colonial" and "postcolonial" and the power and experiences they capture, as well as challenging the prevailing Eurocentric assumptions and focal points of Cold War history, and the "Cold War" itself as a framing device which risks totalizing historical experience. The contributions work on a scale from individual biography to social history to continental and global history, demonstrating that Cold War history is not reducible to diplomacy or international relations, but can also occupy realms of culture and community within and beyond the nation-State. These histories demonstrate the transnational connections that emerged between postcolonial countries like Ghana and Tanzania and those still experiencing "decolonization of a special type", whether in Namibia or South Africa, thus pointing to the problems of epochal periodization and temporal uniformity in which regional and local meaning are lost. Contents: Decolonization of a special type: rethinking Cold War history in southern Africa (Christopher J. Lee) - Imagining nation, State, and order in the mid-twentieth century (Ryan M. Irwin) - Road to Ghana: Nkrumah, southern Africa and the eclipse of a decolonizing Africa (Jeffrey S. Ahlman) - A native of nowhere : the life of South African journalist Nat Nakasa, 1937-1965 (Ryan Lenora Brown) - Living in exile: daily life and international relations at SWAPO's Kongwa Camp (Christian A. Williams) - Rationalizing 'gukurahundi': Cold War and South African foreign relations with Zimbabwe, 1981-1983 (Timothy Scarnecchia) - The South Africa-Angola talks, 1976-1984: a little-known Cold War thread (Christopher Saunders). [ASC Leiden abstract]

248 Whitelaw, Gavin

Anthropology and history in the Southern African Iron Age / Gavin Whitelaw - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 127-144.

ASC Subject Headings: Southern Africa; archaeology; historiography; anthropology; interdisciplinary studies.

An ongoing collaborative initiative by southern African archaeologists and historians has generated two publications: the book 'Five Hundred Years Rediscovered' and a special issue of 'African Studies' (vol. 69, no. 2, 2010). Overall, the initiative is positive. The reviews of research histories in both publications, especially in 'African Studies', take strongly critical positions on archaeology. The critiques, directed generally at anthropological approaches in archaeology, and specifically at ceramic and settlement pattern studies, claim that such approaches fail to generate a socially dynamic, or historical, past. It is nevertheless clear that the critiques rest upon flawed understandings of the concepts criticized. In the case of ceramics, the authors equate style entities, or facies, with social and political homogeneity. In the case of settlement patterns, the authors argue that so-called "structuralist" models produce an ahistorical past devoid of social dynamism. This article responds to these flaws, first considering the complex relationship between material-cultural entities and people, and secondly showing how settlement models do indeed represent sets of socially dynamic relationships. Further, in advocating an alternative "historicised" approach some scholars seem not to appreciate either the challenge or significance of archaeological data, and perhaps give aspects of the oral record undue precedence. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHEAST CENTRAL AFRICA

MALAWI

249 Green, Erik

Indirect rule and colonial intervention : chiefs and agrarian change in Nyasaland, ca. 1933 to the early 1950s / by Erik Green - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 249-274 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; indirect rule; chieftaincy.

Indirect rule reveals the ambiguousness of colonial rule. It was based on social conservative ideas at the same time as it was supposed to facilitate change through colonial intervention in local farming systems. This paper addresses these ambiguities by focusing on the role of indirect rule in the early years of colonial intervention in rural Nyasaland (now Malawi). It compares two districts: Thyolo, where chieftainship was regarded as fluid by the colonial authorities, and Mzimba district in which the local hierarchies were believed to be well defined. The findings from Thyolo and Mzimba suggest that the role of indirect rule, in terms of facilitating or hampering colonial intervention, should not be exaggerated. The system of indirect rule depended on a chief's capability and willingness to act as both agent and principal. The colonial authorities had to ensure that chiefs acted as agents for the government while at the same time holding powers to

control its subjects. This made the system very complex and difficult for the colonial administration to utilize for their purposes. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

250 Mtika, P.

Trainee teachers' experiences of teaching practicum : issues, challenges, and new possibilities / P. Mtika - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 551-567.

ASC Subject Headings: Malawi; teacher education.

This paper focuses on a qualitative case study concerned with teaching practicum as a pivotal component of teacher education in Malawi. It addresses issues associated with workload, ill-defined mentoring support, and implementation of certain pedagogical orientations during teaching practicum placement. Purposive sampling was used to select participants. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews. The findings indicate that trainee teachers undergo varied and often challenging experiences during teaching practicum. To counter some of the concerns, suggestions are made to improve certain aspects of teaching practicum. There is need for authentic school-college partnerships, improved structures of school-based professional support, and a deeper awareness of the complexity of learner-centred pedagogy. It is imperative that teacher educators engage with these findings to further improve the design of teaching practicum and the overall quality of teacher education and teaching in Malawi. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

MOZAMBIQUE

251 Bidaurratzaga-Aurre, Eduardo

HIV/AIDS policies in Mozambique and the new aid architecture : successes, shortcomings and the way forward / Eduardo Bidaurratzaga-Aurre and Artur Colom-Jaén - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 2, p. 225-252 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; AIDS; health policy; development cooperation.

HIV/AIDS policies have become a significant and controversial issue in Mozambique in recent years. The extent of the disease, along with a massive involvement of the donor community and a committed response by Mozambican authorities, are the main drivers of these policies. In the framework of the new aid architecture, donors are expected to encourage recipient country "ownership" of development policies through new aid instruments like budget support or sector-wide approaches. However, HIV/AIDS policies in Mozambique are highly influenced by donors, because an exceptionally high proportion of the financial resources and policy formation comes from them. In this article the authors assess the extent of HIV/AIDS and its effects in Mozambique, and analyse the successes and shortcomings of the policies to fight the disease, emphasizing the role of donors. They

end by exploring possible ways to increase ownership and effectiveness. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

252 Diallo, Rozenn N.

Élites administratives, aide internationale et fabrique de l'action publique de la conservation au Mozambique / Rozenn N. Diallo - In: *Politique africaine*: (2012), no. 126, p. 143-161.

ASC Subject Headings: Mozambique; elite; multilateral aid; public administration; environmental policy; civil servants.

L'une des modalités d'implication des agences internationales de l'aide dans le secteur de la conservation au Mozambique consiste à créer et financer des enclaves bureaucratiques, entendues ici au sens d'espaces administratifs financés par des bailleurs de fonds internationaux au sein de ministères nationaux. Les élites administratives de ces enclaves doivent faire preuve d'une double allégeance, envers l'État et envers les bailleurs. Elles appartiennent en effet à l'élite de l'appareil d'État, mais doivent également rendre des comptes aux bailleurs. On peut parler d'une habitude de "courtage" États/bailleurs et entre ministères. L'analyse de l'action de ces élites montre que la fabrique de l'action publique au sommet de l'État se trouve prise dans une double exigence de respect des agendas internationaux et de préservation du pouvoir de l'État. Notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais. [Résumé extrait de la revue]

ZAMBIA

253 Klinken, Adriaan S. van

Men in the remaking : conversion narratives and born-again masculinity in Zambia / Adriaan S. van Klinken - In: *Journal of Religion in Africa*: (2012), vol. 42, no. 3, p. 215-239.

ASC Subject Headings: Zambia; Pentecostalism; masculinity; identity; religious conversion.

The born-again discourse is a central characteristic of Pentecostal Christianity in Africa. In the study of African Christianities, this discourse and the way it (re)shapes people's moral, religious, and social identities has received much attention. However, hardly any attention has been paid to its effects on men as gendered beings. In the study of men and masculinities in Africa, on the other hand, neither religion in general nor born-again Christianity in particular are taken into account as relevant factors in the construction of masculinities. On the basis of a detailed analysis of interviews with men who are members of a Pentecostal church in Lusaka, Zambia, this article investigates how men's gender identities are reshaped by becoming and being born-again and how born-again conversion produces new forms of masculinity. The observed Pentecostal transformation of masculinity is interpreted in relation to men's social vulnerability, particularly in the context of the HIV epidemic in Zambia. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ZIMBABWE

254 Chari, Tendai

Future prospects of the print newspaper in Zimbabwe / Tendai Chari - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 3, p. 367-388 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; newspapers; Internet.

The Internet has fundamentally transformed the media landscape in Zimbabwe. The technology has spawned new practices, whose impact on the printed newspaper is dialectical. On the one hand, newspapers are able to assert their presence globally through online editions, thus improving their readership. On the other, the technology portends the demise of the printed newspaper due to competition presented by online editions. This study examines newspaper reading habits in Zimbabwe in order to ascertain the impact of the Internet on the printed newspaper. The study combines survey method and in-depth interviews, in order to gain insights into the future prospects of the printed newspaper in the Internet age in an African context. The article argues that while there is considerable interest for the Internet newspaper in Zimbabwe, the print newspaper is far from extinction. The reasons for this include the low diffusion of the Internet and a host of socioeconomic and cultural factors. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

255 Chiumbu, Sarah

Crisis! what crisis? : the multiple dimensions of the Zimbabwean crisis / ed. by Sarah Chiumbu and Muchaparara Musemwa. - Cape Town : Human Sciences Research Council, 2012. - XXV, 286 p. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 9780796923837

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; economic recession; livelihoods; migration; humour; language usage; propaganda; conference papers (form); 2009.

This book is the outcome of a conference on the hidden dimensions of the Zimbabwean crisis held at the University of the Witwatersrand in July 2009. It argues that the Zimbabwean crisis between 1998 and 2009 was in fact a series of crises, from infrastructural problems and disease to a depreciating currency and increasing militarism. The authors engage with resource politics and livelihoods (part 1), migration and disembedding (part 2), and mediating the crisis through language and humour (part 3). Contributions: Introduction: perspectives of the Zimbabwean crises (Sarah Chiumbu and Muchaparara Musemwa); Perpetuating colonial legacies: the post-colonial State, water crises and the outbreak of disease in Harare, Zimbabwe, 1980-2009 (Muchaparara Musemwa); Enduring the crisis: remittances and household livelihood strategies in Glen Norah, Harare (Tatenda Mukwedeyo); Negotiating the crisis: mobile phones and the

informal economy in Zimbabwe (Sarah Chiumbu and Richard Nyamanhindi); Zimbabwe's global citizens in 'Harare North': livelihood strategies of Zimbabweans in the United Kingdom (Beacon Mbiba); Escaping home: the case of ethnicity and formal education in the migration of Zimbabweans during the Zimbabwean 'crisis' (Thabisani Ndlovu); Negotiating the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border: the pursuit of survival by Mutare's poor, 2000-2008 (Fidelis Duri); Linguistic negotiation of the Zimbabwean crisis (Maxwell Kadenge); 'A Zimbabwean joke is no laughing matter': E-humour and versions of subversion (Jennifer Musangi); Mediating crisis: realigning media policy and deployment of propaganda in Zimbabwe, 2000-2008 (Dumisani Moyo); Subterranean faultlines: representations of Robert Mugabe in South African press cartoons (Grace A. Musila and Dumisani Moyo); The 'sellout logic' in the formation of Zimbabwean nationalist politics, 1961-1964 (Timothy Scarnecchia); Zimbabwe's democracy of diminished expectations (David B. Moore and Brian Raftopoulos). Postscript: Imagining a different Zimbabwe (Levi Kabwato). [ASC Leiden abstract]

256 Kadenge, Maxwell

The Zimbabwe crisis as captured in Shona metaphor / Maxwell Kadenge and George Mavunga - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 153-164 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; Shona language; language usage; social change.

This article examines metaphors that Shona speakers in Zimbabwe create to communicate various messages concerning the socioeconomic and political crisis that has been occurring in their country since the year 2000. The data for the study came from two sources, namely, field notes from participant observations taken of naturally occurring interactions in the public and private spheres from August to December 2008, and semi-structured interviews conducted with Shona speakers of varying age groups, educational status, religious and political affiliation, and gender. The article draws analytical insights from the Cognitive Grammar (CG) framework which looks at metaphor as a conceptual and linguistic phenomenon that involves a mapping relation between two domains, namely, the source domain and the target domain. This theory argues that metaphor, as a cognitive tool enabling us to draw on our previous experience of the world with familiar issues and mapping them on less familiar ones, occupies a prominent place in our thought process. The article examines in particular metaphors referring to the challenges faced during the crisis, local and foreign currency, corruption and its perpetrators, cheap items and success in illicit deals, and coping mechanisms. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

257 Makondo, Livingstone

The anthroponym 'nhamo' / Livingstone Makondo - In: *Language Matters*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 126-141.

ASC Subject Headings: Zimbabwe; personal names; Shona.

Since time immemorial, diverse Shona personal names have been popularized in Zimbabwe, and yet, with the passage of time, they have disappeared almost into oblivion. Against this background, this article explores the perennial use of anthroponyms of the /-nhamo-/ (suffering) stem amongst the Shona. The name is examined within the marked diverse political, economic, religious and social metamorphoses Zimbabwe has gone through since the 16th century, when European explorers and missionaries set foot in the country. This article explores the reasons behind the preference for first names of the /-nhamo-/ (suffering) stem, such as Chenhamo, Nhamodzenyika, and Muzanenhamo. Data were gathered from 500 interview respondents above 15 years of age, and from a song 'Nhamu yangu' (My suffering) by Thomas Mapfumo and Blacks Unlimited (1998). According to L. Makondo (2009) the anthroponym-pragma-semio-semantic decomposition theory provides analytical tools for this predominantly transdisciplinary qualitative discussion. Therefore, the pragmatic political efficacy of the use of personal names is foregrounded. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

GENERAL

258 Bjerk, Paul

Postcolonial realism: Tanganyika's foreign policy under Nyerere, 1960-1963 / by Paul Bjerk - In: *The International Journal of African Historical Studies*: (2011), vol. 44, no. 2, p. 215-247.

ASC Subject Headings: Tanzania; Southern Africa; foreign policy; national liberation struggles; heads of State.

This paper looks at Tanganyika's (present-day Tanzania) foreign policy under Nyerere from 1960 to 1963. Nyerere's foreign policy aims for this period were to expand sovereign power in Africa by building bigger, stronger political units through regional cooperation and by unifying African efforts to liberate the white-minority-ruled areas of Southern Africa. Tanganyika was the leader of this effort, and the success of the liberation effort required that Tanganyika be stable and secure, both internally and externally. In Nyerere's understanding, this very stability required both regional federation and Southern African liberation. Abroad, his advocacy for practicality in regards to pan-Africanism and his eloquent diplomacy brought him accolades. His international reputation conferred upon Tanganyika a freedom of action in the international sphere that other recently independent countries did not enjoy. Ideology was Nyerere's articulation of national interest, and his foreign policy was fundamentally realist in its orientation as he pursued Tanganyika's

sovereign interests with a tactical prudence throughout his tenure. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

BOTSWANA

259 Boonzaier, Emile

An 'historic victory' for the Basarwa in Botswana? : reading the evidence / Emile Boonzaier - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 96-103.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; San; minority groups; land rights.

In late 2006 the Basarwa (or San) won a landmark case against the Botswana government, which returned their rights to continue living in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, from which they had been 'forcibly' removed earlier. The case attracted massive media attention, both in southern Africa and abroad. Although this media coverage overwhelmingly heralded the High Court judgment as a victory, some reports suggested otherwise. Anthropological accounts have been similarly divided. Such different interpretations seem to indicate that there are still numerous unresolved issues regarding the role of activist anthropologists in similar minority rights cases. It is highly unlikely that any of the anthropologists involved in the Basarwa case buy into the notions of a pristine San culture and primordial San identity. However, the outcome of the case suggests that they might as well have. The evidence thus far leads the author to conclude that the efforts of the plaintiffs have backfired. The government is now using the notion of the pristine 'Bushman' to circumvent the spirit of the court ruling. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

260 Disele, Potlako L.P.

Conserving and sustaining culture through traditional dress / Potlako L.P. Disele, David J. Tyler, E.J. Power - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2011), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 15-45 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; conservation of cultural heritage; clothing; national identity.

Through its National Policy on Culture (2001) and the National Ecotourism Strategy (2002) the government of Botswana is committed to preserving the cultural heritage of the country. This article examines traditional Tswana dress in the context of the conservation of cultural heritage. As part of a people's material culture, traditional dress expresses cultural values and social relationships. The intimate link between people and their traditional dress lies at the core of ethnic identity. Traditional dress also has acquired great significance among tourists who collect symbolic items. Data collected through interviews with key informants and focus-group discussions revealed how Tswana perceive their cultural artefacts, including traditional dress. The paper argues that there is a need to restore traditional

dress in the country, which could serve as a symbol of national identity. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

261 Jotia, Agreement Lathi

Educating for democratic engagement in Botswana's democracy: challenges of promoting democratic education / Agreement Lathi Jotia - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2011), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 135-160.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; citizenship education; democracy; teaching methods.

In order for democracy to be sustained in any country, it is of fundamental importance that the education system should teach citizens about democracy and how to participate in the democratic process. Focusing on education for democratic engagement in Botswana, this paper argues that in order for Botswanan citizens to actively participate in the democratic process, there is a need for schools to shift their focus and promote democratic education through pedagogies such as critical inquiry, sharing experiences, debating and promoting dialogue. This will create a learning environment which is congruent with Botswana's democratic principles. The paper argues that a pragmatic curriculum would help advance civic-mindedness and political consciousness. Furthermore, multiculturalism should be taken into account in order to close cultural gaps in the school environment and in society. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

262 Kamwendo, Gregory H.

Internationalization of the language curriculum at the University of Botswana: current trends / Gregory H. Kamwendo - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2011), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 107-133.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; universities; language instruction; curriculum; globalization.

This article explores the internationalization of the language curriculum at the University of Botswana. The internationalization process is part of the implementation of the university's Policy on Internationalization that was rolled out in 2006. The policy has three objectives: to expand international student and staff exchanges, to expand international research cooperation, and to enhance the internationalization of all curricula. The paper examines the linguistic dimension of this policy. Through the internationalization process, the University of Botswana has introduced Chinese and Portuguese language programmes. Recognizing the need to be of local relevance, the University intends to establish a Bachelor of Arts Degree programme in Setswana. The paper discusses the expected benefits of the internationalization of the language curriculum, the implications for the promotion of local languages, and the impact on human resources development. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

263 Marr, Stephen David

"If you are with ten, only two will be Batswana" : nation-making and the public discourse of paranoia in Botswana / Stephen David Marr - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 65-86.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; xenophobia; national identity; immigrants; Zimbabweans.

A recurrent anxiety in contemporary Botswana is the perception of an immediate threat from external forces: strangers, livestock, and disease. How do the State and its citizens react under these conditions? The present article explores this question in the context of globalization, discourses of autochthony, and the blood-based politics of population management in Botswana. In recent years, Batswana increasingly see themselves as a nation under siege from foreigners, and in particular, newly arrived migrants from Zimbabwe. Under pressure from outside, Botswana citizens fear the loss of their physical homeland and the denigration of their collective identity and sense of morality. Through a reading of publications in the print media, the article examines the articulation of the rhetoric of invasion and national paranoia that has taken root in Botswana. Although the presumption of assault by outsiders is said to threaten the existence of the Batswana nation through the erosion of the supposedly distinct boundaries between citizen and stranger, these apprehensions also carry a potent creative potential. The article argues that, in an environment of economic uncertainty and ethnic instability, the spectre of the stranger/Zimbabwean is used to reconfigure the content and emphasis of citizenship in Botswana. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

264 Mgomezulu, V.Y.

Enhancing school HIV and AIDS strategic plan through expanded stakeholder involvement / V.Y. Mgomezulu, A.G. Kruger - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 247-266 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; secondary education; AIDS; educational policy.

This article focuses on the need for expanded stakeholder involvement as a means of enhancing the Botswana Department of Secondary Education (DSE) HIV and AIDS strategic plan. Research has indicated that the effects of HIV and AIDS on the supply of and demand for education are considerable. Using a questionnaire and interviews, the research established that the current DSE HIV and AIDS strategic plan lacks comprehensive strategies for preventing HIV spread in schools. Furthermore, the study shows that there is limited involvement of external stakeholders such as women's organizations, parents/guardians, local communities, the mass media, cultural and faith-based organizations and NGOs. The study explores how greater success could be realized and concludes that the strategic plan can be improved through expanded external

stakeholder involvement at all stages. In order to enhance the DSE strategic plan, a stakeholder involvement model is presented. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

265 Muranda, Zororo

Entrepreneurship policy, enterprise diversification and the motivation factor: the case of Botswana / Zororo Muranda, Thuso Mphela, Morvyn Nyakudya - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2011), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 75-106 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; small enterprises; government policy; motivation.

This paper examines the relationship between SME policies, entrepreneurial motivation, and enterprise diversification in Botswana. The importance of small and medium enterprises (SME) has long been recognized by the government of Botswana, but despite various SME policies and programmes the development of the sector has been slow. On the basis of a survey of 226 enterprises covering ten economic sectors, the paper investigates the reasons for the limited motivation among entrepreneurs to start, develop and diversify SMEs. The results indicate that key policies such as the tender policy and the preferential purchasing policy, with clauses intended to assist SMEs, have not had a trickle-down effect. Entrepreneurs considered the demands of local authorities an impediment to enterprise start-up and enterprise diversification. The study recommends communicating policy right down to the bottom of the entrepreneurial pyramid and making it mandatory for private financial institutions to lend to SMEs. Bibliogr., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

266 Poteete, Amy R.

Electoral competition, factionalism, and persistent party dominance in Botswana / Amy R. Poteete - In: *The Journal of Modern African Studies*: (2012), vol. 50, no. 1, p. 75-102 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; electoral systems; multiparty systems; Botswana Democratic Party.

The Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has maintained a super-majority in the National Assembly for over forty years despite increasingly competitive elections. Several factors contribute to the BDP's continued legislative dominance, including features of the electoral system, fragmentation of the party system, and obstacles to strategic voting behaviour. Factional competition has played a particularly important role. Botswana's political institutions encourage factional competition, and factionalism interacts with the electoral system to hinder consolidation of the party system. Botswana's experience underlines the importance of internal party dynamics and their interaction with features of the electoral and party system in enabling the persistence of legislative dominance in competitive electoral systems. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

267 Ruele, Moji

Eradicating poverty and promoting dignity in Botswana through contextual theology of liberation: challenges and prospects / Moji Ruele - In: *Journal of Social Development in Africa*: (2011), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 161-186.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; poverty reduction; liberation theology.

Poverty remains a significant problem in post-independence Botswana. Fighting poverty is difficult due to factors such as landlessness, gender and ethnic disparity, and HIV/AIDS. This paper proposes the application of principles and methods of contextual theology of liberation in poverty reduction efforts, arguing that the basic tenets of this strategy provide the most pragmatic model in the fight against many social ills. 'Contextual' theology of liberation refers to the kind of theology whose thinking and practice arise from and are influenced by their context. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

268 Silve, Arthur

Botswana et Maurice, deux miracles africains : profiter de ses rentes sans hypothéquer son développement / Arthur Silve - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 242, p. 29-45 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Mauritius; development economics; economic policy; economic development; offshore enterprises; diamonds.

Cet article établit un état des lieux sur les trajectoires de développement exceptionnelles du Botswana et de l'île Maurice, deux pays qui semblent épargnés par la malédiction des matières premières, et sur les éléments de compréhension offerts par la littérature économique. Le secteur diamantifère a été un facteur qui a rendu possible la trajectoire du développement au Botswana. À Maurice, l'exploitation de la canne à sucre, le secteur textile, puis aujourd'hui la zone franche, ont rendu possible plusieurs décennies de transformation structurelle. L'article revient en détail sur trois politiques - industrielle, commerciale et de change - et la manière dont elles ont permis de tirer parti de différentes rentes économiques. Enfin, il pose les bases d'une nouvelle grille d'analyse, qui articule les caractéristiques du processus productif avec la structure économique de la société. Le mécanisme décrit permet d'éclairer tant le succès de développement que la stabilité politique de ces deux pays africains. Des politiques publiques ciblées (mais différentes) ainsi qu'une structure sociale et des institutions politiques au caractère inclusif ont joué un rôle essentiel dans le succès économique du Botswana et de Maurice. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 149). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]

NAMIBIA

269 Annuss, Evelyn

Visual afterlives of colonialism : images of Namibia on contemporary German television / Evelyn Annuss - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 9, p. 7-16.

ASC Subject Headings: Germany; Namibia; films; television; colonial history.

Namibia, the former 'protectorate' German South-West Africa and main colony of the German Empire, has long been absent from contemporary German popular culture. However, since the centenary of the German extermination campaign against the Herero and the Nama in 2004, Namibia has attracted the attention of public television in Germany in a highly specific way. Namibia's desert has become the new regional background for a genre of melodramatic films that up until now had been set against Alpine backdrops. Starting with the genre itself, and then examining the material and the visual strategies, this paper considers the discursive relation between the new popularity of the Namibian setting on public television and critical explorations of colonial history. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

270 Bargueno, David

Humanitarianism in the age of empire : Deutsch-Südwestafrika & l'État Indépendant du Congo / David Bargueño - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 9, p. 17-60.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Congo Free State; human rights; colonialism; intellectual history; social history.

Humanitarianism has neither a single past nor a predetermined future. As the bastard child of the Enlightenment and Christianity, national foreign policies and nongovernmental organizations, the early development of humanitarianism is often written entirely within the confines of Europe, with no reference to events in Africa. The present article shows how histories of humanitarianism in the former Congo Free State and German Southwest Africa shed light on the varied influences, priorities, and strategies of selective acts of compassion during the first decade of the twentieth century. What becomes abundantly clear, in turn, is the absence of any single humanitarian consensus at the fin de siècle. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

271 Boden, Gertrud

Becoming invisible: changing land use practices and identity strategies of the !Xoon in Namibia between the 1920s and 1970s / Gertrud Boden - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 10, p. 7-29 : krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; San; land use; ethnic identity; hunter-gatherers.

!Xoon are a group of former hunter-gatherers who live in the dry southern Kalahari in eastern Namibia. They have been largely overlooked in both the anthropological publications on the San and in Namibian historiography. The documentation of former !Xoon land use patterns presented in this paper was undertaken with the aim of countering the invisibility of the !Xoon and is based on biographical and historical narratives describing how the !Xoon adapted their territories, settlement patterns, subsistence activities and identity strategies during the period under scrutiny, the 1920-1970s. By placing these strategies in academic discussions about San territoriality the paper shows how territorial behaviour was entangled in the historical process. Next, it argues that through both geographical and social mobility the !Xoon not only reacted to but also consolidated the expropriation of their lands, reinforced pre-cast ethnic categories and thus contributed to the fashioning of their own invisibility. Current pressures on San in Namibia to conform to stereotypes of 'Bushmaness' in order to be visible and eligible for State benefits are an ironic reflection of former pressures on San not to be identifiable as stereotypical Bushmen in order to escape State repression. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

272 Häussler, Matthias

From destruction to extermination : genocidal escalation in Germany's war against the Herero, 1904 / Matthias Häussler - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 10, p. 55-81.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Germany; genocide; Herero revolt; military operations; Herero; historiography; colonial history.

In this discussion of the war between the Ovaherero and the German Empire in Namibia in 1904 the hitherto accepted notion of a genocidal strategy, planned and executed by the Germans right from the beginning of the war until its bitter end is refuted as teleological. New positions in genocide studies and the emergence of hitherto ignored and new material challenge this conventional wisdom. The war and its gradually escalating violence are argued to be the result of the total failure of German strategy. A 'genocidal war of pacification', rather than a genocide ensued. The author first critiques Horst Drechsler's classical variant of the genocide hypothesis (1966). Next, he looks at Henrik Lundtofte's refined 2003 version of this hypothesis to conclude with his own interpretation. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

273 Hinz, Manfred O.

African customary law: its place in law and legal education / Manfred O. Hinz - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2011), vol. 59, p. 83-99.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; customary law; legal education.

The South African approach to traditional governance and customary law was employed in Namibia until 1990, the year of the country's independence. Before that year, the place customary law was to play after independence, i.e. in the future legal system of independent Namibia, had to be addressed. The present paper examines this process. It also pays attention to the place African customary law was to have in the law curriculum of the future Faculty of Law. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

274 Otto, Antje

"... May we Bechuanas have air and light that we can again exist ..." : notes on the history of the BaTswana people of Namibia / Antje Otto - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2011), vol. 59, p. 15-81 : foto's, geneal., krt.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; Tswana; history; social history.

The BaTswana of Namibia, who form a small minority in the country, mainly originated from three groups: those BaTswana that were already present in Namibia before 1850; those that emigrated from western Botswana during the second half of the 19th and early 20th century; and those that arrived from Kuruman during the 1880s and 1890s. As a result of segmentation, which characterized their traditional political system, sporadic signs of dividedness mark the community until the present day. The BaTswana are today mainly settled in the eastern parts of Namibia at Aminuis, Epukiro, in the Corridor, on farms to the south of Gobabis, as well as in urban centres throughout Namibia. The traditional leadership structure is still in place, albeit not uncontested. During the 1890s, the German government welcomed the settlement of the BaTswana in the country, mainly to serve as a counterweight to other 'hostile' groups. Throughout their history of settlement in Namibia, the BaTswana have been strongly marginalized, first by the Kai / khauan during the 1890s, and later by the South African administration and the OvaHerero in the Aminuis Reserve and the Corridor. Through the influence of the Roman Catholic Mission Church they lost most of their traditions. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and German. [Journal abstract]

275 Patemann, Helgard

Chieftainess Kanuni: zwischen Volk und Kolonialbeamten / Helgard Patemann - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2011), vol. 59, p. 101-114 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; women rulers; Kwangali; colonial period.

Eine Frau an der Macht ist das allgemeine Thema dieses Beitrags. Die Kontur einer weiblichen Gestalt namibisch-traditioneller Herrschaftsgeschichte zu erhellen, das besondere. Dieser Beitrag beschäftigt sich mit einer Frau in traditioneller Machtposition der Gemeinschaft der Kwangali, einer Ethnie im Nordosten Namibias die am Kavango lebt. Es geht um Kanuni kaHarughodi (1890-1972). Alle Kavango-Gemeinschaften folgen einer matrilinearen Erbfolge, die weibliche Häuptlinge zulässt. Streitigkeiten um eine

Häuptlingsposition, wie sie bei Kanuni auftraten, waren nicht ungewöhnlich. Welche Rolle sie konkret bei Kanuni spielten, ist eine der Fragen dieses Beitrags. Zwei Aspekte stehen dabei im Vordergrund: das Verhältnis von Chieftainess und kolonialem Eingeborenenkommissar und das Verhältnis von Chieftainess und Volk. Herangezogen werden dazu Daten und Fakten sowie Texte, wie sie sich in den Sammlungen des Namibischen Nationalarchivs in Dokumenten und in Buchpublikationen, Artikeln und Aufsätzen befinden. Bibliogr., Fussnoten. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

276 Schumann, Gunter E. von

Dr. Kuno Franz Robert Budack : ein Leben für die Wissenschaft in Namibia / Gunter E. von Schumann - In: *Journal / Namibia Scientific Society*: (2011), vol. 59, p. 5-13 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; anthropological research; social scientists; biobibliographies (form).

Dr. Kuno Franz Robert Budack wurde im Jahre 1966 in dem damaligen Südwestafrika, heute Namibia, angestellt als Regierungsethnologe. Diesen Posten besetzte er bis 1991. Aufgrund seiner Begeisterung für das Land und seine Menschen und seiner vielen kultur- und geschichtsbezogenen Interessen war Dr. Budack in den wissenschaftlichen Kreisen Namibias stark engagiert. Darüber hinaus fand er Zeit, Beiträge über seine völkerkundlichen Forschungen, die Geschichte Namibias, die deutschen Pioniere, Namensforschung, interethnische Beziehungen usw. zu verfassen und zu veröffentlichen. Auch bemühte er sich für die Namibia Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft und vor allem für ihre Bibliothek. Dieser Beitrag präsentiert Information über Dr. Budack, seine Forschungen und seine Veröffentlichungen. Bibliogr. [Zusammenfassung ASC Leiden]

277 Voigt, Isabel

Transcultural aspects of exploring and mapping South West Africa between 1850 and 1914 / Isabel Voigt and Kathrin Fritsch - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 9, p. 61-83 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; cartography; culture contact.

This article examines the hybrid nature of the exploration of South West Africa in the second half of the 19th century and in the early colonial period with the help of two case studies based on printed as well as archival source material. Both examples concentrate on the northern parts of what is present-day Namibia, since they eluded the mapping process and thus colonial control for a long time. The early exploration and mapping of the Cunene River in the 1850s and 1860s reveals different aspects of European and African spatial knowledge, miscommunication and contested resources. By the turn of the century, modes of travel writing changed in the course of scientific professionalization so that descriptions of transcultural encounters gave way to more academic topics. However, as Franz Seiner's

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journey to the Caprivi Strip in the early years of the 20th century demonstrates, modes of mapping remained similar and still yielded insights into geographical knowledge making as a process involving interaction between Africans and Europeans. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

278 Winterfeldt, Volker

Encodings of society in Namibian literature / Volker Winterfeldt and Helen Vale - In: *Journal of Namibian Studies*: (2011), no. 9, p. 85-108.

ASC Subject Headings: Namibia; literature; autobiography; social conditions.

This article examines a selection of contemporary Namibian prose and poetry. In Brian Harlech-Jones's 'A small space' (1999) and 'To dream again' (2002), the embodiment of sociocultural experience and its subjective adaptation, in the Bourdieuvian sense of a class-typical imprint of the individual's habitus, can be traced in the development of the novels' main protagonists. In 'Breaking contract' (1974), Vinnia Ndadi's autobiographical account of the transition of a migrant worker from peasant to colonial wage slave and, eventually, to party official, is not accompanied by evidence of a marked cultural transformation that would reflect the experience of different social worlds. Contemporary Namibian poetry, on the other hand, presents the most outspoken portrait of social reality, both of postcolonial conditions and of the authors themselves. From a sociological perspective, the paper investigates the aesthetic encoding of the social world of the authors and their work. The realities of anticolonial resistance and postcolonial realignment of society are reflected in the fictional identities of protagonists. The paper understands the fashioning of narratives as the creative process of re-enactment of the 'real' that takes place within the literary field. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SOUTH AFRICA

279 Alegi, Peter

Podcasting the past: 'Africa Past and Present' and (South) African history in the digital age / Peter Alegi - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 206-220.

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; electronic resources; African studies.

The World Wide Web and other computer-based technologies like listservs, reference management tools, databases, blogs, Skype and visual media have transformed the field of history. In 2008, Peter Alegi and Peter Limb, historians of South Africa at Michigan State University, USA, launched 'Africa Past and Present', a podcast about history, culture, and politics (<http://afripod.aodl.org>). Drawing on the 54 episodes of the podcast produced through June 2011, this article explores the role of podcasting technology in the production and dissemination of historical knowledge about Africa and South Africa in a global context.

It begins with an examination of the technical aspects of podcasting, and then interrogates the relationship between podcasting and Africanist scholarship and teaching in the digital age. The study demonstrates that, if the advantages are maximized and disadvantages minimized, podcasting can be a useful tool with which to democratize knowledge, enrich classroom learning, and significantly broaden opportunities for and access to scholarly publishing and communication, locally and internationally. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

280 Alexander, Amanda

'A disciplining method for holding standards down' : how the World Bank planned Africa's slums / Amanda Alexander - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 590-613.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing policy; privatization; World Bank.

This article examines the World Bank's attempts to frame the relationship between States, markets, and citizens through its urban assistance programmes during the 1970s and 1980s. Drawing on internal memoranda, mission reports, and staff reviews, the article traces the bank's arguments about the ideal role of the State in housing and service provision. Over this period, the World Bank encouraged governments to withdraw from providing public housing directly and to act instead as an 'enabler' of market forces, with lasting economic and political consequences. The article concludes with a focus on South Africa in the early 1990s, when the World Bank (after two decades of practice in promoting privatized land and housing markets) counselled the African National Congress on its postapartheid policies. In the years since, these policies have resulted in explosive confrontations with civil-society activists who remain committed to alternative visions of the role of the State in housing and service provision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

281 Ally, Shireen

'Let's talk about Bantustans' / guest ed.: Shireen Ally, Arianna Lissoni. - Pretoria : UNISA, 2012. - P. 1-157. ; 21 cm. - (South African historical journal, ISSN 0258-2473 ; vol. 64, no. 1) - Met noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; bantustans; history; health care; witchcraft; radio; political songs; ethnicity; chieftaincy; decolonization; conference papers (form); 2011.

This special issue of the South African Historical Journal contains a selection of papers on South Africa's bantustans presented at a conference held at Hofmeyr House at the University of Witwatersrand on 15-17 April 2011. Contributions: 'Lets talk about bantustans' by Shireen Ally and Arianna Lissoni; Beyond 'homelands': some ideas about the history of African rural areas in South Africa, by William Beinart; The renewal of community health

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under the KwaZulu 'homeland' government, by Elizabeth Hull; Witchcraft and the South African bantustans: evidence from Bushbuckridge, by Isak Niehaus; Ethnic separatism or cultural preservation? Ndebele Radio under apartheid, 1983-1994, by Sekibakiba Peter Lekgoathi; Rural reggae: the politics of performance in the former 'homeland' of Venda, by Fraser G. McNeill; Bophuthatswana and the North-West Province: from Pan-Tswanaism to mineral-based ethnic assertiveness, by Andrew Manson and Bernard Mbenga; South Africa's bantustans and the dynamics of 'decolonisation': reflections on writing histories of the homelands, by Laura Evans. Memoirs: Autobiography of an underground political activist, by Vha-Musanda Vho-Shandukani Mudzunga (Manapule); KaNgwane: a life in and beyond, by Mabhuza Simeon Ginindza; Bophuthatswana and the North-West Province: the role of the joint administrators, by Tebogo Job Mokgoro. [ASC Leiden abstract]

282 Aloyo, N.

The potential skills contribution of international students to South Africa / N. Aloyo, A. Wentzel - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 336-354 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; foreign students.

There has been a significant increase in the number of international students, especially in those from other African countries, at South African universities over the last ten years. This has elicited some research, notably from M. Ramphele, J.S. Crush and D. McDonald (1999), M. Hall (2004), and J.D. Snowball and G.G. Antrobus (2005, 2006). However, none of these scholars considered the possibility of exploiting the skills potential of international students in South Africa, especially at a time when the country faces skills shortages. The present authors conducted a survey at six higher education institutions (HEIs) in 2008, which sought to determine the skills profiles of international students in South Africa. It was found that the majority of international students are registered in disciplines such as commerce, science and engineering, where skills shortages exist, that a significant number of these students are young and that many would like to remain and work in South Africa. Labour policymakers in South Africa seem to be unaware of this, hence policy is ill adapted to derive economic benefits from international students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

283 Beets, P.

Social justice implications of South African school assessment practices / P. Beets, T. Van Louw - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 302-317.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social justice; education; examinations.

Central to the pursuit of education and its functions, like assessment, is social justice. Given the (still) existing inequalities in education in South Africa brought about by years of neglect, it is clear that the building of a just society is indeed fraught with challenges. This article explores the extent to which all learners in South Africa are afforded fair treatment

and an impartial share of what the education system through assessment practices can offer them. In attempting to illuminate this issue, the authors first provide a brief overview of assessment policy initiatives and the current assessment system in South Africa. This is followed by a conceptual analysis of assessment practices and their social justice implications for learners by using A. Cribb and S. Gerwitz's (2003) key dimensions of social justice, namely the distribution of educational resources, recognition and respect for cultural differences and participation. Through this analysis the authors conclude that, while acknowledging the massive impact of family/community circumstances and poor educational provision, unfair assessment practices as discussed remain an important dimension of the degradation of social justice in the South African education system. Many learners, despite efforts to ensure more just assessment practices, are still marginalized and do not reap the benefits that can support them in developing their full potential. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

284 Beresford, Alexander

Organised labour and the politics of class formation in post-apartheid South Africa / Alexander Beresford - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 569-589.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; trade unions; social distance; miners.

This paper examines the processes of class formation being augmented by South Africa's democratic transition and the impacts these processes are having on trade union organizing. Through a case study of the National Union of Mineworkers in the energy industry, it is argued that affirmative action and employment equity policies are opening up divisions within the union and eroding its unifying class identity. This poses a great challenge, not only to trade union organization, but also to how the political role of South Africa's trade unions within the postapartheid era is understood. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

285 Botha, R.J.

The managerial role of the principal in promoting teacher professionalism in selected Eastern Cape schools / R.J. Botha - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 397-415 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational management; teachers; work environment; on-the-job training.

In the last two to three decades teachers' work has been plagued by problems internationally. These problems include a growing dissatisfaction of teachers about their working conditions (characterized by heavy workloads and low salaries), the growing attempts by governments to control teachers' work and the increasing negative public

image of the teaching profession. This negative public image of teaching is manifested in the failure of the profession to attract enough students and the fact that those who are already in the profession want to leave. These factors had, inter alia, led to a collapse of professionalism amongst teachers in general. There are, however, also other factors that have an influence on the professionalism of school teachers. The present author argues that the management role of the school principal is a crucial factor that influences teacher professionalism. This influence can be either positive or negative, depending to a large extent on how effectively the principal is managing the school. Based on an empirical case study undertaken among a number of secondary schools in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa, he conceptualizes the important and pivotal managerial role of the principal in promoting professionalism amongst teachers in this province. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

286 Bruyns, Gerhard

African perspectives: (South) Africa : city, society, space, literature and architecture / eds. Gerhard Bruyns and Arie Graafland ; with contrib. by M. Christine Boyer ... [et al. ; text ed. John Kirkpatrick]. - Rotterdam : 010 Publishers, 2012. - 304 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. - (Delft School of Design series on architecture and urbanism, ISSN 1879-7830 ; 7) - Uitg. in het kader van African Perspectives Africaines (APA) gehouden in 2007 t.g.v. het 33e lustrum van de Technische Universiteit Delft. - Werkelijke weergave titel: African perspectives - [South] Africa. - Met lit. opg.

ISBN 9789064507977

ASC Subject Headings: Africa; South Africa; urban areas; architecture.

This volume is the outcome of the Urban Development panel, which formed part of the 2007 conference African Perspectives Africaines, held in Delft, The Netherlands, in 2007. The volume has four sections: 1. Other urbanisms (reclaiming black urbanism; an alternative framework for urban development; the case of Langa); 2. Tradition, culture and education (rethinking 'shared built heritage': Lubumbashi, Congo; walking and driving in Johannesburg novels; teaching architecture in Johannesburg, a visual perspective on African architecture and urbanism) 3. Urban design, civil action and agency in South Africa (design as an instrument of empowerment; transformation's urban agents; remaking the apartheid city; ten years of urban change; the informal city and the crisis of housing; formal and informal realities of urban design) 4. Closure & perspectives (pondering (South) African urban development, dialogue between Iain Low and Gerhard Bruyns. Contributors: M. Christine Boyer, Gerhard Bruyns, Arie Graafland, Patrick Heller, Ena Jansen, Johan Lagae, Bongani Ngqulunga, Hannah le Roux, Lesley Lokko, Iain Low, Edgar Pieterse, AbdouMaliq Simone, Alta Steenkamp. [ASC Leiden abstract]

287 Bystrom, Kerry

Reading the South Atlantic : Chile, South Africa, the Cold War, and Mark Behr's 'The Smell of Apples' / Kerry Bystrom - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 1-18.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Chile; South America; novels; literary criticism; Afrikaners; apartheid; cold war; South-South relations.

This article focuses on the often-ignored figure of the Chilean general at the heart of Mark Behr's (in)famous post-apartheid novel 'The Smell of Apples' (1995). It asks the question: What can a Latin American general mean to the protagonist of the novel and to South Africa more generally? Analysing the forms of mimicry and doubling at play in the text, it argues that the Chilean general serves as an uncanny double whose representation helps to reveal the psychological mechanisms of acknowledgement and repression that underpinned Afrikaner support for apartheid's military regime. It further argues that Behr's concomitant use of Pinochet's Chile as an uncanny double for apartheid South Africa points to Cold War anti-communist military and political networks, routed through the United States but also existing bilaterally between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and South Africa, that allowed for the circulation of both technologies and cultures of State-sponsored terror, and which later opened into shared modes of democratic transformation. The article ultimately poses Behr's text as a call for further readings of the South Atlantic as a zone of transit and transfer between Southern Africa and South America. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

288 Callebert, Ralph

Cleaning the wharves: pilferage, bribery, and social connections on the Durban docks in the 1950s / Ralph Callebert - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 23-38.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; dockworkers; migrants; theft; corruption; 1950-1959.

This article looks at practices of pilferage and bribery among African migrant dock workers in Durban in the 1950s. Many of Durban's dockers regularly engaged in small-scale theft, usually food for personal consumption, but sometimes they also got their hands on bigger and more expensive items or sold the pilfered goods. Many also relied on their social networks to find jobs and did not shy away from bribing 'izinduna' (African headmen) to make sure that they were hired on ships that contained the right goods. Such crimes, which were often not recognized as such by the workers, have often been seen as forms of primitive and individual resistance to proletarianization. This article, however, argues that these were not just reactive and opportunistic acts, but part of a conscious strategy to combine dock labour with a small business, which allowed several workers to withdraw from the wage labour market altogether. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French [Journal abstract]

289 Cherian, L.

Sex differences in attitudes toward science among Northern Sotho speaking learners in South Africa / L. Cherian, A. Shumba - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 286-301 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; science education; secondary education; attitudes; gender.

Research shows that although most studies have explored the relationship between attitude and achievement in science only a few have been undertaken to reveal the nature of the relationship between affective variables and process outcomes in science. This study examines sex differences in attitude toward science among Northern Sotho-speaking learners in South Africa. A random sample of 793 respondents (365 boys and 428 girls) in Grade 12 whose ages ranged from 17 to 24 years was selected from 27 schools out of 566 schools in Limpopo Province of South Africa. A questionnaire was administered to pupils during the Physical Science lessons and required almost 45 minutes to complete. The attitude scores of 365 boys and 428 girls were 3.2 (SD = 1.2) and 2.9 (SD = 1.3), respectively. A t-test indicated that the attitude score of the boys was significantly higher than that of the girls ($t_{989} = 3.9, p < .01$). Further, the correlation between sex and attitude towards science was .90 ($p < .01$). The coefficient of concomitance of .81 indicates that sex was associated with 81 percent of the variance in these attitudes. There is considerable evidence from the findings that males have more positive attitudes towards science than females. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

290 Cloete, Nico

Shaping the future of South Africa's youth : rethinking post-school education and skills training / ed. by Helene Perold, Nico Cloete and Joy Papier. - Somerset West : African Minds, 2012. - XV, 208 p. : fig., tab. ; 26 cm - Bibliogr.: p. 196-205. - Met bijl., noten.

ISBN 1920489460

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; higher education; vocational education; educational policy.

Almost 3 million South African youths between the ages of 18 and 24 are so-called 'Neets', i.e. not in education, employment or training. The country faces serious challenges in providing its youth with pathways to transition successfully into a differentiated system of post-school education and training. This volume offers an overview of the different facets of post-school provision in South Africa, paying attention to the impact of the national qualifications system on occupational training, the impact of youth unemployment, the capacity of the post-school system to absorb larger numbers of young people, the relationship between universities and Further Education and Training colleges, the need for more strategic investment in skills development, and a youth perspective on education and training policy. Contributors: Stephanie Allais, Sean Archer, Nicola Branson, John Butler-

Adam, Nico Cloete, Trish Gibbon, Timothy McBride, Cecil Mlatsheni, Johan Muller, Seamus Needham, Heather Nel, Joy Papier, Helene Perold, Charles Sheppard, Ronaldo Sheppard, Rolf Stumpf, and Tina Linda Zuze. [ASC Leiden abstract]

291 Cubizolles, Sylvain

Integrating a popular sport into the patrimony in a South African provincial town : the case of football in Stellenbosch / Sylvain Cubizolles - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 108-126.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; football; townships; race relations; local politics.

The awarding of the 2010 World Cup to South Africa was presented as an enormous achievement for South Africans. It was believed that one of the many benefits would be that tourism would be given a community-oriented focus. In the light of this, the Stellenbosch Municipality, situated in the Western Cape, launched the "Great Stellenbosch 2010" project in 2006. As part of the project, the black township of Kayamandi was given a building to promote tourism in the Stellenbosch area and to enhance infrastructure in the township. However the coloured football community of Stellenbosch contested the project. This article describes the local club structure and local political circumstances. A series of interviews reveals the disaffection felt by the coloured community about the building in the black township. The article also describes how the initiative actually inflamed old race-based divisions between the black and coloured communities and sowed confusion around the symbol of togetherness that the World Cup was meant to embody. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

292 De Wet, N.C.

Educator-on-educator workplace bullying : a phenomenological study / N.C. De Wet - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 450-466.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; work environment; teachers; professional ethics.

Husserlian phenomenology was used as the philosophical underpinning for this study, since its purpose is to describe human experience as it is lived by educators who have experienced workplace bullying in schools in South Africa. In-depth interviews were conducted with participants identified by means of the snowball sampling technique. Colaizzi's method for descriptive phenomenology was used to analyse the data. The findings provide insight into the nature of educator-on-educator workplace bullying, the characteristics of the bullying educators and their victims, as well as the consequences of this scourge. Guidelines for the development of an anti-bullying policy for the prevention of workplace bullying are also given. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

293 Dederen, J.-M.

'A dog with a collar...': field notes on an 'indigenous wedding gown' / J.-M. Dederen - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 89-95 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Venda; female dress; girls' initiation.

This ethnographic narrative details the social and symbolic nature of the 'tshirivha' leather skirt, a garment which was once used by Venda-speaking women in Limpopo Province, South Africa, to articulate their marital status. Contemporary Venda women refer to it as 'our traditional wedding gown'. At present it is rarely seen outside the context of girls' initiation rites, where it functions as a didactic tool and features as a centrepiece of the graduation outfit. The author first discusses two ethnographic texts, produced in the 1930s and 1960s, which shaped much of his initial (mis)understanding of the 'tshirivha'. He then outlines his own fieldwork in the mid-1990s and the amended views on the 'tshirivha' which resulted from it. From the opinions and views of female elders who had participated as novices in puberty rites during the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s, the 'tshirivha' emerges as both a symbolic tool for the expression of female identity, as a marker of a separate, semi-autonomous world, and as a subtle means for the promotion of women's interests and concerns. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

294 Dhupelia-Mesthrie, Uma

Cultural crossings from Africa to India : select travel narratives of Indian South Africans from Durban and Cape Town, 1940s to 1990s / Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 295-312.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; India; culture contact; South Africans; Indians; travel; biography; 1950-1999.

This article explores cultural encounters via the movements of several Indian South Africans to India and back between the 1940s and 1990s, positioning travel accounts from autobiographies, biographies, and memoirs together with oral histories. A study of individual movements from South Africa to India provides new dimensions to a historiography which has prioritized immigration from India to South Africa and to travel literatures focused on movement from the metropole to the periphery. The narratives are read for what they reveal about identity and the impact of travel. The article argues that there are perceptible differences in masculine and feminine tellings with the latter paying more attention to the domestic and the personal. There is also a difference in the accounts of those who moved by choice and those who were forced into exile. The encounters with India vary from strong identification to isolation and discomfort. Travel sharpened an awareness of being from Africa in India, thereby providing a new definition of self. The narratives are suggestive of how Indians in India respond to the diaspora. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

295 Digby, Anne

Evidence, encounters and effects of South Africa's reforming Gluckman National Health Services Commission, 1942-1944 / Anne Digby - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 187-205.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public health; health policy; 1940-1949.

The progressive recommendations of the National Health Service Commission of 1942-1944 have attracted historical attention but the three and a half million words of evidence given to it have hardly done so. This article reviews this testimony, which gave unrivalled detail on the fragmented state of South Africa's healthcare structures and on the variety of its personnel. In addition it supplied insights into social attitudes and prejudices related to health and medicine in a racially segregated society on the eve of apartheid. The article analyses the problems that the commission encountered, and explores whether there were 'lions in the way' of its reforms, as was suggested in an encounter with an influential witness. The article probes whether there was a tangential relationship between the evidence, and the commission's conclusions on new health centres as the basis of a radical new national health system. In evaluating whether these reforms were stultified by the election of an apartheid government in 1948, the article concludes that the Gluckman recommendations had already failed before this because they ignored political and professional interest groups. The article also assesses reasons for the contrast between the commission's grandiose recommendations and its modest effects. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

296 Dowling, Tessa

Pop singer as healer: the use of Xhosa lyrics as cultural self-realization / Tessa Dowling and Kathryn Stinson - In: *Journal of African Cultural Studies*: (2011), vol. 23, no. 2, p. 177-188 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; musicians; Xhosa language; songs; healing rites.

This article examines the significance of the vocation to divinership ('ukuthwasa') for a contemporary Xhosa Afro-soul artist, Camagwini (real name Siphokazi Buti), from the Eastern Cape, South Africa. The authors explore the singer's calling and the way in which she blurs the boundaries between what it means to be a traditional Xhosa healer and what it means to be a contemporary singer who chooses to sing in Xhosa about Xhosa cultural practices. The healing power of the vernacular is not explicitly declared, although her lyrics suggest that it is through singing in Xhosa that she can best realize her potential as a healer. The authors demonstrate that the singer's choice of a culturally specific non-secular lexicon firmly situates her within an ideological framework that underscores a commitment to, and belief in, a social experience specific to Xhosa healers. They further examine the

disjuncture created by the absence of a traditional divination musical style in songs which nevertheless overtly declare an allegiance to a spiritual journey marked by a particular musical tradition. Finally they question the relevance and significance of the diviner calling to young, urban Xhosa speakers and their reaction to a popular singer making her calling public through her music. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

297 Edlmann, Theresa

Division in the (inner) ranks : the psychosocial legacies of the border wars / Theresa Edlmann - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 256-272.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Angola; Namibia; veterans; Whites; mental disorders; apartheid; military intervention; 1970-1979; 1980-1989.

During the apartheid era, a key component of the Nationalist government's strategy in combating both African nationalism and the perceived threat of communism was the compulsory conscription of young white men into the South African Defence Force (SADF) between 1968 and 1993. Conscription was one relatively small component of a system in which all South Africans' lives were profoundly affected by the political domain's imposition of racial, class and gender stratifications. This paper is based on ongoing research into the psychosocial legacies of the apartheid wars. It explores how some of the burgeoning publications about this period of South African history reflect the intrapersonal legacies and psychological stresses that were caused by the social and political discourses of this context. A particular focus in this discussion is the way in which the social and political fracturings that characterized South African society during the apartheid era have been mirrored in the psychosocial constructs that significantly shaped some conscripts' lives, both at the time and in the postapartheid context, and continue to influence current South African society. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

298 Elbourne, Elizabeth

Sara Baartman and Andries Stoffels : violence, law and the politics of spectacle in London and the Eastern Cape, 1809-1836 / Elizabeth Elbourne - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 3, p. 524-564.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; The Cape; offences against human rights; racism; Khoikhoi; violence; colonial conquest; 1800-1849.

This article contrasts the well-known display of Sara Baartman, exhibited in London and Paris under the rubric the 'Hottentot Venus', with the 1835-1836 visit to Britain for political ends of Andries Stoffels, a Khoekhoe Christian convert who testified before the House of Commons Select Committee on Aborigines (British Settlements). It places both visits in the context of legal reform and violence in the Cape Colony in the early nineteenth century. Both visits can be fruitfully re-read as reflecting South African struggles over control of the

Khoekhoe body, the rule of colonial law, and emerging ideas of human rights. Baartman was displayed as an iconic body in a legal context in which (mostly white) masters coerced Khoekhoe labourers and claimed the right to control their bodies. Stoffels displayed himself as a Christian convert to eager evangelical audiences, in a context in which legal reform depended on the putative erasure of difference, even as racial tension persisted in significant ways. The article suggests that the history of human rights is closely tied to the history of colonialism. It also, however, argues that members of Baartman's community responded to, and fought, the conditions that led to her display and that Baartman should not be understood in isolation from that community. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

299 Fine, Ben

Assessing South Africa's New Growth Path : framework for change? / Ben Fine - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 134, p. 551-568 : ill.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; economic development; economic policy.

The New Growth Path (NGP) is the symbolic policy document of South Africa's newly formed Department of Economic Development. It marks an intended break with the growth path of the first two decades of the postapartheid era. But does it do so in principle and is it likely to do so in practice? This paper suggests otherwise because of its failure to address, let alone remedy, the key determining features of the postapartheid economic landscape. These are the (international) financialization of (domestic) conglomerate capital especially associated with (illegal) capital flight, the complicity of a newly formed black elite, and the continuing reliance upon how these interact with South Africa's longstanding minerals-energy complex (MEC). Without breaking with these features, the NGP in particular, and policy more generally, will seek to temper the gains and organizational opposition of better-off workers for putative benefits to those deprived of employment and basic levels of public provision. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

300 Freund, Bill

The South African developmental State and the first attempt to create a national health system : another look at the Gluckman Commission of 1942-1944 / Bill Freund - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 170-186.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; public health; health policy; development; commissions of inquiry; 1940-1949.

The Gluckman Commission spent two years during World War II aiming ultimately unsuccessfully at the creation of an inclusive national health system in South Africa with a number of progressive features, notably its emphasis on health centres and preventive medicine. It has tended to be flagged as evidence of the progressive side of the SAP

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(South African Party) government which was undone by its untimely defeat in 1948. It is argued here that it can be more profitably recontextualized if one considers the context of administrative reform, a growing demand of those involved in the health system for 20 years previous, the context of planning for an industrialized, developmental State in which the aspect of industrial society probably needs more attention and changes in medical practice internationally. In so doing, the Gluckman Commission is restored to its own time and the transition between the pre-government and the Nationalist Party-dominated system after 1948 begins to look rather more complex. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

301 Gillespie, Kelly

Teaching disruption: reflections from a Johannesburg classroom / Kelly Gillespie - In: *Critical Arts*: (2012), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 39-61 : foto's.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; universities; teaching methods; political action.

This article discusses the author's experience of planning and teaching a course titled 'Cultural Citizenship' to undergraduate students at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa. The course was designed in the anti-capitalist spirit of Naomi Klein's 'No logo' (2001), asking students to think about their socialization into systems of commodification in global Johannesburg - advertising, mass media, malls, disappearing public spaces - and to begin to identify strategies for disrupting, refusing and resisting the commodity form and the structures of privacy it produces and informs. The course required students to plan and implement a collectively-chosen and collectively-organized piece of direct action in the city as their final class project, and the article discusses two of these projects at length: a protest action against electricity cut-offs in a poor neighbourhood of Johannesburg, and a contestation over public spending on the FIFA Soccer World Cup. The article also addresses the theory of critical pedagogy underpinning the course, and the complexities of anti-capitalist, activist-oriented teaching in university settings. App. (syllabus), bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

302 Glaser, Daryl

The new black/African racial nationalism in SA: towards a liberal-egalitarian critique / Daryl Glaser - In: *Transformation*: (2011), no. 76, p. 67-94.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; nationalism; race relations; political ideologies.

The period of the Mbeki presidency (1999-2008) witnessed an upsurge in African or black racial nationalism in South Africa's ruling circles, a racial-nationalist discourse whose effects are still being felt under the presidency of the more nonracial Jacob Zuma. The new nationalism champions policies that benefit black elites, arguably at the expense of the black poor. This paper offers a critique of this new phenomenon from a liberal-egalitarian normative standpoint. Five conceptual premises of the new racial nationalism, the paper

argues, lie at the root of what is normatively problematic about it. These are a group-based theory of moral agency, personality and standing; a race-based, unitary and teleological conception of peoplehood; an over-applied microcosmic theory of racial representation; the prioritization of deontological racial justice in the assignment of persons to producer places over consequentialist social-welfare considerations regarding the provision of goods; and a crudely 'postcolonial' theory of knowledge and power. Four negative consequences flow from these conceptions: neglect of interpersonal equality and the poor, gratuitous social division, incipient authoritarianism, and policy irrationalism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

303 Goebel, Allison

Housing and marginality for female-headed households: observations from Msunduzi Municipality (Pietermaritzburg, South Africa) / Allison Goebel and Belinda Dodson - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2011), vol. 45, no. 2, p. 240-272 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; housing policy; female-headed households; urban housing; gender inequality.

South Africa's constitution enshrines the right to adequate housing, and policy since 1994 has attempted to address this issue. However, realities of poverty, rapid urbanization and limited resources for local authorities undermine the State's ability to meet housing needs. This article presents a case study from Msunduzi Municipality (formerly Pietermaritzburg) to evaluate State policy in the urban low-cost housing sector, particularly in terms of the needs of female-headed households. While subsidized housing allocation has successfully reached female-headed households, and recent policy documents acknowledge gendered housing needs, the situation on the ground remains problematic. Gender-based social and economic inequalities persist, and new government-subsidized housing suffers problems including inappropriate location, poor housing quality, and inadequate protection of tenure security. Applying a gender lens to housing highlights shortcomings in South African housing policy, while applying a housing lens to examine gender inequality demonstrates limitations to the transformative potential of gender mainstreaming in this sector. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

304 Gopalan, Karthigasen

The role of visiting Indian Hindu missionaries in their attempts to 'reform' Hinduism in South Africa, 1933-1935 / Karthigasen Gopalan - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 273-294.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Hinduism; missions; Indians; 1930-1939.

This paper examines the role of travelling Hindu missionaries in South Africa, whose countrywide lectures helped to draw support for the revival of the then dormant national

body for Hindus, Maha Sabha, in 1934. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Hindu Arya Samaj missionaries began arriving in the country to propagate Hinduism and promote the reformist message. Not much is known about their work in South Africa. This paper tries to fill this gap. Particular attention is paid to Pandit Mehta Jaimini, Swami Adhyananda, and Pandit Anandpriya and the Baroda Girl Guides. These missionaries were very popular in South Africa and thousands attended the lectures that they conducted throughout the country. They were also crucial in motivating local Hindu leaders to establish bodies to unite the heterogeneous group of Hindus and overcome sectional divisions. The paper looks at the message they tried to communicate and how they saw the position of Hindus and Indians in South Africa. It also addresses some of the ways in which South Africans responded to the missionaries. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

305 Graham, Suzanne

South Africa's UN General Assembly voting record from 2003 to 2008 : comparing India, Brazil and South Africa / Suzanne Graham - In: *Politikon*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 409-432 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; UN General Assembly; South-South relations; 2000-2009.

This article examines South Africa's voting history at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) over a five-year period, beginning with the establishment of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum in 2003, up to and including 2008. Particular emphasis is placed on the State's block voting and possible foreign policy alignment with India and Brazil. Key issues also focused on include those areas of convergence deemed most important by the IBSA members themselves, namely political coordination and cooperation. The article brings to light the progress made by South Africa in its willingness to forge alliances with other emerging powers within this multilateral setting. It also observes whether members' voting patterns reflect IBSA declarations and stated goals, and thereby exposes the extent or reach of this IBSA "brotherhood". Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

306 Harris, Lindsay

Mega-events and the developing world : a look at the legacy of the 2010 Soccer World Cup / Lindsay Harris - In: *South African Journal of International Affairs*: (2011), vol. 18, no. 3, p. 407-427.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; football; 2010; cost-benefit analysis.

To consider the legacy of the 2010 Soccer World Cup, after a brief introduction covering the socioeconomic and political background of South Africa, this paper defines mega-events, highlighting the additional challenges faced by developing countries competing for hosting privileges versus more developed countries. It focuses on a few examples of perceived

tangible benefits to South Africa arising from hosting the World Cup, specifically the construction of several new stadiums, the increase in tourism, and the highspeed "Gautrain" versus the opportunity costs of expenditures on large-scale projects that do not directly meet the needs of the poor of South Africa. Finally, an examination of the value of the often overlooked intangible benefits of mega-events like the World Cup follows, including increased national unity in the face of several centrifugal forces and improved international perceptions, especially as the latter relate to South African and African potential. What is the true legacy of the 2010 Soccer World Cup? The discussion attempts to answer this question. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

307 Hay, J.

An analysis of the South African model of inclusive education with regard to social justice / J. Hay, C. Beyers - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 234-246 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; social justice; educational policy; special education.

Inclusive education was formally established in South Africa through White Paper 6 of 2001 with the pertinent aim of including learners who experience barriers to learning into a single and undivided education system. This thrust was accepted by most stakeholders as a means of removing injustices from the past. Through a desktop review of literature, the authors introduce the principles of social justice and demonstrate the characteristics of the specific South African model on inclusive education and how this model has developed. They provide a critical examination of how the meaning of social justice can be viewed with regard to distributive, retributive and recognitive justice and, finally, how the South African model of nuanced inclusive education weighs up against these forms of social justice. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

308 Hyde-Clarke, Nathalie

Revisiting the 'leapfrog' debate in light of current trends of mobile phone Internet usage in the Greater Johannesburg area, South Africa / Nathalie Hyde-Clarke and Tamsin Van Tonder - In: *Journal of African Media Studies*: (2011), vol. 3, no. 2, p. 263-276.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Internet; mobile telephone; economic inequality.

At first glance, mobile technology appears to have the potential to allow countries in Africa to technologically 'leapfrog' across the digital divide and provide much needed Internet access to a wide range of people currently unable to participate in the Information Society. This study investigates whether this potential is being actualized through the survey of a non-purposive sample population living in Johannesburg, South Africa. Studies have shown that aside from being able to engage with the new technology, people must also perceive it as reliable and user friendly. As such, this article examines users' attitudes and current behaviour with regards to this apparently highly accessible and relatively affordable

medium. It also seeks to determine whether people believe that mobile technology could eclipse (or leapfrog) the use of computer technology for online activities - and if they believe that to be true, how have their usage patterns shifted, if at all. The conclusion is that having a population with a high penetration rate, high ownership and user numbers, and a strong belief in the ability of mobile technology to allow previously marginalized groups access to the Internet, does not necessarily result in the ability to technologically leapfrog the digital divide. Bibliogr., note, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

309 Jooste, H.

Education for All : experiences of principals at rural secondary schools in Mpumalanga province / H. Jooste, C.J. White - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 588-600.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational policy; educational management; secondary education; rural areas.

This article deals with the challenges in the implementation of Education for All in South Africa as experienced by principals in rural secondary schools in Mpumalanga. Interventions which have been implemented at national and provincial level to improve teaching and learning are not equally successful in schools countrywide. Focus was on the management and leadership views of rural secondary school principals concerning their ability to ensure Education for All. A theoretical grounding of the situation was developed through a literature review. Interviews were conducted with principals in rural Mpumalanga to collect empirical data for the research. Two main aspects that emerged from the study were the impact that change, tradition and culture have on teaching and learning in rural secondary schools in Mpumalanga. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

310 Kabai, Michael

Rights and duties of the Republic of South Africa under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in relation to its continental shelf / Michael Kabai - In: *Journal of African and International Law*: (2011), vol. 4, no. 2, p. 433-459.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; international law of the sea; access to the sea; territorial waters.

This paper examines the rights and duties of the Republic of South Africa under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in relation to its continental shelf. UNCLOS guarantees coastal States sovereign rights and certain jurisdictional powers over the seabed and subsoil of the outer continental shelf area beyond 200 NM. South Africa has to apply to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf to establish the outer limits of its continental shelf and also where the outer edge of the continental margin extends beyond the 200NM. In its preparation for submission South Africa will be required to identify

potential issues affecting its neighbours, including Namibia, Mozambique and France (islands of Marion, Prince Edward and the Crozet Archipelago). The paper discusses the lodging of the submission by South Africa to the CLCS, the sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting natural resources, maritime research on the outer continental shelf, submarine cables and pipelines, artificial islands, installations and structures, drilling, payments and contributions with respect to the exploitation of the outer continental shelf, and the role of charts in the delimitation process. Notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

311 Kraak, Andre

Horizontal coordination, government performance and national planning : the possibilities and limits of the South African State / Andre Kraak - In: *Politikon*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 343-365 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; management; public administration; development planning; government departments.

This article examines the centrality of interdepartmental coordination (horizontal coordination) in resolving complex cross-sectoral policy issues. It is also concerned with the link between horizontal coordination and improved governmental performance and national planning. Attaining all of these objectives is not easy for modern States. In South Africa, attempts at such horizontal coordination and planning have not been very successful. The failure in 1996 of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) Office is a case in point. More recent developments in the Presidency have seen the establishment of a National Planning Commission which is tasked with the responsibility of establishing long-term planning, interdepartmental coordination and policy integration. In addition, a new department has been established within the Presidency, the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), which has a mandate to ensure the greater realization of government's service delivery objectives. To achieve this, the DPME will deploy a strong "sectoral" focus requiring high-level horizontal coordination across all participating departments within the sector. The article highlights some of the competencies that will be required of civil servants who will need to affect these coordination, performance and planning imperatives. The analysis concludes by questioning whether the South African government has the necessary institutional capabilities to see these horizontal coordination initiatives successfully through. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

312 Kros, Cynthia

Lives in the making : the possibilities and impossibilities of autobiography with reference to the case of Amina Cachalia / Cynthia Kros - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 236-255.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women; autobiography; historiography.

This article takes the author's recent experiences of working with Amina Cachalia (who was a central figure in the Federation of South African Women and a key organizer of the 1956 march on the Union Buildings in protest against the extension of passes to African women) on her memoirs as a starting point for engaging with the knotty problems of the autobiographical genre, especially in its relationship with more orthodox forms of history writing. An examination of South African women's autobiographies and memoirs suggests the existence of different kinds of historical narratives that subvert, either explicitly or tacitly, what Elaine Unterhalter drew attention to as the 'heroic masculine' narrative commonly told by male South African autobiographers. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

313 Kuitenbrouwer, Vincent

A war of words : Dutch pro-Boer propaganda and the South African War (1899-1902) / Johan Jacob Vincent Kuitenbrouwer. - [S.l.] : [s.n.], 2010. - Text. : ill - Met samenvatting in het Nederlands. - Met lit.opg.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Anglo-Boer wars; propaganda; Dutch; dissertations (form).

314 Lafargue, François

L'Afrique du Sud et la Chine : un mariage de raison? / François Lafargue - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 242, p. 13-28 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; China; Taiwan; international economic relations; international politics; history.

Les liens entre l'Afrique du Sud et le monde chinois sont anciens et commencent lors de l'arrivée des premiers migrants au XVII^e siècle dans la colonie du Cap. L'histoire entre l'Afrique du Sud et la Chine a connu de nombreuses vicissitudes, puisque l'Afrique du Sud, alliée de Taiwan à l'époque de l'apartheid, a été ensuite, dans les années 1990, l'un des contempteurs les plus actifs de la présence chinoise en Afrique. Mais, aujourd'hui, l'Afrique du Sud est l'un des rares pays d'Afrique à entretenir avec la République populaire de Chine une relation politique et économique équilibrée où les intérêts communs sont nombreux, malgré un fort déficit commercial de l'Afrique du Sud vis-à-vis de Pékin. La première partie de l'article retrace les liens historiques entre l'Afrique du Sud et la Chine. Dans la deuxième sont abordées les interactions entre la communauté chinoise d'Afrique du Sud, la République Populaire de Chine (RPC) et Taïwan. La troisième partie met en perspective les enjeux du partenariat sino-sud-africain. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 149). [Résumé extrait de la revue]

315 Le Roux, C.S.

The persistence of violence in South Africa's schools : in search of solutions / C.S. Le Roux, P.R. Mokhele - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 318-335.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; violence; schools.

Crime, abuse and violence against school children are grave problems in South African schools and are undisputedly on the increase. This article highlights aspects of hostile and violent behaviour in South Africa that contribute to the persistence of school violence. The problem is complex and there are no simple solutions. The article puts forward suggestions that deal with the root causes of aggression, abuse and violence to help schools prevent and deal with this serious issue and become the nurturing learning environments that they should be. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

316 Lemmer, E.M.

Student satisfaction with short learning programmes at a distance learning institution / E.M. Lemmer, H. Muller - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 416-433 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; distance education; higher education; evaluation.

The relevance of short learning programmes as an alternative to full time tertiary degree courses at open and distance learning institutions forms the primary focus of this article. A new kind of student is on the increase in higher education: the mature student who prefers to study part-time in order to combine his or her studies with the advancement of his or her professional life. This kind of student is often interested in short duration, non-degree courses, such as short learning programmes, which have a high degree of specificity in order to update or expand the knowledge needed to enhance their occupational lives. Course applicability and effectiveness, evaluated as student satisfaction with these programmes, are vital in terms of the strategic planning of institutions. This article reports on an analysis of the dimensions that determine satisfaction with short learning programmes at a distance learning institution in South Africa, the University of South Africa (Unisa). Data was obtained by an electronic survey of students who had completed short learning programmes. Findings indicate that teaching staff, teaching methods and course administration are key elements to achieving satisfaction, and students' loyalty to the institution is expressed in their intention to continue with their studies and to recommend the programmes to other prospective students. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

317 Lewis, A.

History of education at the University of South Africa (UNISA) : 1961-present / A. Lewis, J. Seroto - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 467-482 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; history education; educational history; higher education.

Since 1961, History of Education at the University of South Africa (Unisa) has been part of a host of debates, paradigm shifts and transformative developments within higher education, at national level and even internationally affecting where the discipline was housed, by whom it was presented and the nature of its content. This article aims to trace

these historical developments in History of Education at Unisa in an attempt to understand these developments within their contextual nature in order to come to some understanding as to its future. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

318 Lorenzo, Theresa

Intentions, pillars and players / ed. by Theresa Lorenzo. - Cape Town : UCT Press, 2011. - XI, 58 p. : foto's. ; 25 cm. - (Disability catalyst Africa series ; no. 1) - Met bibliogr., bijl. ISBN 0987020307

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; disabled; social integration.

This publication arose from a project on Disability Inclusion in Research, funded by the University of Cape Town, South Africa, to engage staff and students at higher education institutions with disabled people's organizations. The purpose of the Disability Catalyst Africa series is to create awareness about disability and inclusive development, foster critical debate to produce knowledge and facilitate self-representation of people with disabilities in academic and public forums in South Africa. The contributions in this first issue synthesize relevant information and illustrate how DCA hopes to disseminate it in an accessible way. Sarah Rule accounts for the contributions that three stakeholders - higher education institutions, civil society organizations and local government - could make to disability transitions. Judith Mackenzie explores the role of parents' organizations. Mzolisi ka Toni and Harsha Kathard give an account of the changes achieved by the disability movement in South Africa. Madeleine Duncan, Kate Sherry and Ruth Watson explore the realities and assumptions about disability in the rural context of the Eastern Cape. Lana van Niekerk deals with employment equity for disabled people. Finally, Marguerite Schneider and Judith van der Veen provide two perspectives on monitoring change in disability inclusion. [ASC Leiden abstract]

319 Mahomed, C.C.

Work-integrated learning skills : a comparison of teachers' perceptions about the PGCE with those of student teachers in the Nelson Mandela Metropole / C.C. Mahomed, P. Singh - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 504-528 : fig., graf. tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; teacher education.

The purpose of the Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) is to accredit a generalist educator's qualification that caps an undergraduate qualification. As an access requirement, student teachers are required to have appropriate prior learning which leads to general foundational and reflexive competencies. The PGCE qualification focuses mainly on developing practical competencies reflexively grounded in educational theory. Hence, the objective of the present study was to investigate the perceptions of student teachers with those of their school mentors about the PGCE as a qualification to develop the

students' work-integrated learning (WIL) skills. The target population comprised of student teachers who qualified with the PGCE at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) and their school-based mentors in the Nelson Mandela Metropole (NMM) in the Eastern Cape. Data were obtained by means of two structured questionnaires: one for the student teachers and the other for the mentors. The research design compared the perceptions of student teachers and their mentors regarding the classroom practice and performance of these students. The study findings support the hypothesis that the PGCE at the NMMU contributes to the development of the WIL skills of student teachers in the NMM. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

320 Malabela, Musawenkosi

'The people shall speak'? : the ward system and constrained participatory democracy: a case study of Chochocho, Mpumalanga / Musawenkosi Malabela and Shireen Ally - In: *Transformation*: (2011), no. 76, p. 1-21.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; municipal government; community participation; decentralization; communication.

Ward councillors and committees are the fulcrum on which a democratic commitment to participatory local government in South Africa pivot. Yet, ward councillors are often the targets of localized protests that are now endemic as a critique of the pace and accomplishments of democratic developmentalism. If participatory structures issuing from the ANC slogan 'the people shall govern' were intended to allow people to voice their grievances and realize their aspirations, why do so many local communities turn to protest instead? This article investigates the workings of the ward system through a case study of one ward in Chochocho, Manzini (a rural trust area in Mpumalanga province), where qualitative in-depth interviews as well as observation revealed that while the communication function attendant to democratic governance has been decentralized, this has not been accompanied by a similar decentralization of the capacity of the community to control access to and decisions over the allocation of developmental resources. The result is not only ineffective service delivery in the community, and a growing equivalence between ward structures and that of the local ANC branch, but also a deep sense of frustration that feeds scepticism about participation amongst community members. It is this diminution of participation from the rhetoric of 'people shall govern' to the reality of 'the people shall speak' that animates the contestations over the ward system as an effective space of participation for local communities. Bibliogr., notes, ref. sum. [Journal abstract]

321 Marshak, Naomi

'She's just like my mother': measuring motherhood in the context of the HIV epidemic in South Africa / Naomi Marshak - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 122-128.

SOUTHERN AFRICA - SOUTH AFRICA

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; child care; mothers.

This paper emerges from an ethnographic study conducted in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, in 2010 that explored the practices of a humanitarian intervention providing psychosocial support for and strengthening the bonds between orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV and their non-biological guardians. Examining the interface between the programme and its participants, the paper focuses on the social politics that emerged out of the organization's bond strengthening vision. It demonstrates the complex ways in which interventionist intention is reworked at ground level and how an essentially humanitarian goal was 'twisted' into a tool with which to 'measure' motherhood. Although these interventions can be supportive and appreciated by the individuals involved, the complex moralistic ground level reworking of organizational intentions points to the need for organizations to be acutely aware of the malleability of the discourses they employ. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

322 McKaiser, Eusebius

2011 Annual Ruth First Memorial Lecture, University of the Witwatersrand: Looking an international relations gift horse in the mouth : SA's response to the Libyan crisis / Eusebius McKaiser - In: *African Studies*: (2012), vol. 71, no. 1, p. 145-157.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Libya; foreign policy; speeches (form).

Through a close examination of South Africa's response to the crisis in Libya in 2011 the author wonders what principles inform South Africa's foreign policy thinking beyond the human rights rhetoric expressed in an African National Congress (ANC) discussion document on foreign policy in 1993. Are there moral principles? Constitutional principles? Economic interests? Strategic geopolitical considerations? He concludes that the South African response to the Libyan crisis was marred by poor public diplomacy, failure to follow through on its thinking about the crisis with successful action and an absence of guiding principles. In the end, these weaknesses reflect gross underinvestment, politically and materially, in an area of government that deserves much greater attention. If South Africa is serious about delivering "African solutions for African problems" then it must urgently and seriously invest in the AU. On the domestic political scene, foreign policy, and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), need to be taken much more seriously by government, and the tripartite alliance. Failing this, the slogan "African solutions for African problems" will remain a hollow one. Bibliogr., notes, ref. [ASC Leiden abstract]

323 Millstein, Marianne

Urban governance transformations and the first two years of the N2 Gateway project in Cape Town / Marianne Millstein - In: *Transformation*: (2011), no. 76, p. 22-43.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; municipal government; community participation; urban housing.

South African cities regularly experience service delivery protests, which often target local governments who are blamed for non-delivery and non-participation. The legitimacy crisis of local democracy can be understood in the context of broader urban governance transformations since 1994, with implications for city governments' ability to deliver services and realize participatory governance. This paper explores the initial phase of the N2 Gateway housing project from 2004 to 2006 as a case study of the politics of urban governance in Cape Town. As a centralized and politically driven project, the experiences from the first phase of N2 Gateway shows how local actors were sidelined and how narrow participatory mechanisms failed to engage local government actors and community interests, contributing to a local politicization of exclusion and allocation. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

324 Msila, V.

School management and the struggle for effective schools / V. Msila - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 3, p. 434-449 : tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational management; schools.

This article explicates the viewpoints of school managers from various dysfunctional, historically black African schools in South Africa. The 56 school managers from four Eastern Cape districts addressed several questions pertaining to what is really causing the lapse of management and leadership in various "failing schools". Both these aspects apparently have a bearing on the performance of learners and educators. This was an explorative, qualitative study. Data were collected through focus group sessions with eight participants per session. All the schools represented are, by admission of the participants, "beset with varying managerial and academic problems" and are also labelled ineffective by the immediate communities. The participants highlighted a number of challenges that plagued their schools. The majority also attributed their schools' under-performance to a number of aspects, including the lack of vision, absence of emphasis on teacher development, poverty in communities and apparent invisibility of district officials. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

325 Murray, Jessica

Daring to speak its name : the representation of a lesbian relationship in the work of Rozena Maart / Jessica Murray - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2011), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 52-61.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; lesbianism; short stories; interpersonal relations.

This article explores the representation of a lesbian relationship in a contemporary South African short story. It takes an intersectional approach to the reading of lesbianism and considers how the race, gender and geographical location of the lesbian body restrict the relationship options that are open to lesbians in a society where heterosexual partnering constitutes the norm. By means of a close reading of 'No Rosa, No District 6' by Rozena Maart, the article illustrates the heteronormative pressures that structure the daily choices that lesbians must make in their relationships with one another as well as the ways in which other characters make sense of these relationships. While the researcher's work is motivated by a desire to address the silencing that seems to characterize much of the scholarly engagement with South African works of fiction that depict lesbianism, the focus of the article is on the textual representations of heteronormativity, and lesbian defiance thereof, as depicted in Maart's short story. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

326 Patel, Sujata

Contemporary India and South Africa : legacies, identities, dilemmas / ed. Sujata Patel, Tina Uys. - New Delhi [etc.] : Routledge, 2012. - VII, 330 p. ; 23 cm - Met bibliogr., index, noten.

ISBN 0415522994

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; India; Indians; contract labour; democracy; education; environment; international relations; conference papers (form); 2010.

The contributions in this volume were presented at a conference in commemoration of 150 years of Indians in South Africa, which was held in Johannesburg in October 2010. The first section deals with legacies and relates to the Indian experience in South Africa at the micro level (chapters on indentured labour and Indian identity by Ashwin Desai and Goolam Vahed, Mariam Seedat-Khan, V. Geetha, Rehana Vally, Brij Maharaj, Lubna Nadvi, and Ravindra K. Jain). The second section considers the national or meso-level context in which not only South African Indians with an indentured legacy but also those living in India were and are expected to operate as South African and Indian citizens. The section explores the challenges that are being faced by both countries today and provides evidence for shared experiences in democracy, education and environmental issues (chapters by Janis Grobbelaar, Adam Habib, Ujjwal Kumar Singh, Padma Velaskar, Anita Rampal, Derek van der Merwe, Kalpana Sharma, and Mahesh Rangarajan). In the final section, a macro or cross-national analysis is undertaken from both Indian and South African points of reference, discussing bilateral relationships between the two countries (chapters by Rajen Harshe, Priya Chacko and David Fig). [ASC Leiden abstract]

327 Posel, Dorrit

Adult literacy rates in South Africa: a comparison of different measures / Dorrit Posel - In: *Language Matters*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 39-49 : graf., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; literacy; gender inequality; research.

This study estimates and compares different measures of adult literacy rates in South Africa, using information collected in recent nationally representative household surveys. In particular, the study considers adult literacy rates derived from three sets of information: the highest level of educational attainment; whether or not individuals report being able to read and to write in a language; and how individuals rank their ability to read and to write in their home language. The study highlights the considerable variation in adult literacy rates, depending on which information is used. It also investigates gender differences in adult literacy rates. Across all the measures, adult literacy rates are lower amongst women than amongst men. However, these gender differences are not present amongst young adults aged 15-30 years. The study considers the implications of these findings for collecting information on literacy ability in household surveys. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

328 Pretorius, Louwrens

Giving and governing policy advice : the South African Economic Advisory Council, 1960-1985 / Louwrens Pretorius - In: *Politikon*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 367-387.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; executive advisory bodies; economic policy.

The pre-1994 South African Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council bridged the divide between the State and the private sector of the economy. It was a partly representative and partly expert body with the brief of advising the Prime Minister on economic issues and policies. In this paper the EAC is explored as a case for identifying the effects of institutionalized interest representation on the exchange of information and policy advice over the period 1960-1985. It is argued that the facilitation of exchange that accompanies institutionalization also resulted in costs: the EAC's composition, its articulation with State agencies and its rules of operation restricted the incorporated organizations' ability to exploit their information gains and reduced the scope of policy advice. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

329 Saal, Elvis

The effect of teenage slang in health communication: a study among English and Sepedi teenagers / Elvis Saal - In: *Language Matters*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 83-103 : fig., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; slang; sex education; adolescents; attitudes.

The use of teenage language in health communication in South Africa has become more evident during the past decade. The loveLife campaign is one such example. The perception is that when you talk to teenagers it is best to address them in their own 'lingo'. In this study, two teenage slang versions of the same message were compared. One version was the English variety that is used by loveLife (the 'loveLife variety'). The other

was developed by having young people express the same message using their own teenage variety (the 'authentic teenage variety'). These two teenage varieties were also compared to the corresponding standard variety. This comparison was conducted through two separate experiments among Sepedi and English teenagers in Pretoria. The English participants showed a greater dislike of the two teenage varieties compared to Standard English. The Sepedi participants, on the other hand, showed a clear liking for their authentic teenage variety and considered it similar to their linguistic style. However, this positive evaluation of their authentic variety did not result in enhanced favourable perceptions of the source and made no difference to the persuasiveness of the message. App., bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

330 Scott, Claire

"Tales of ordinary murder" : intersections of "whiteness", violence and belonging in Rian Malan's 'My Traitor's Heart' and Kevin Bloom's 'Ways of Staying' / Claire Scott - In: *The English Academy Review*: (2011), vol. 28, no. 2, p. 40-51.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Whites; identity; novels; violence.

As part of a broader project that examines the construction and performance of "whiteness" in literary narratives by South African journalists, this article explores the deployment of "tales of ordinary murder" as a strategy to envision and contest ways of staying and ways of living in "this strange place" South Africa. Both Rian Malan's 'My Traitor's Heart' (1991, London: Vintage) and Kevin Bloom's 'Ways of Staying' (2009, Johannesburg: Picador Africa) document a catalogue of murders as the authors engage with the broader themes of white South African identity and belonging. The article seeks to unpack the ways in which white identity is both constructed and performed in these moments of violence and, using Homi Bhabha's notion of the "unhomely" (1992), suggest what these representations of whiteness might offer to an understanding of white South African narratives of identity. Mary West suggests that the concept of "Be-longing" (2009), with its implied nostalgia and sense of lack, characterizes a white South African literary engagement that is self-consciously obsessed with the perceived threats to white South Africans and the apparently precarious position they occupy within the "dark heart" of Africa. The article concludes by exploring whether Malan and Bloom are able to negotiate productive "ways of staying" for white South Africans or whether their engagement with "tales of ordinary murder" simply reinforces the notion of the "un-belonging" of whiteness in Africa. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

331 Singh, P.

Tobephobia experienced by teachers in secondary schools : an exploratory study focusing on curriculum reform in the Nelson Mandela Metropole / P. Singh - In: *Africa Education Review*: (2011), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 372-388 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; educational reform; curriculum; teachers; occupational health.

Efforts to reform education in schools based on the outcomes-based education (OBE) curriculum approach have created major challenges for policymakers in South Africa. The purpose of this exploratory research was therefore to determine whether secondary school teachers lack the professional competence to cope with curriculum reform and whether this incompetence results in them experiencing Tobephobia (TBP), fear of failure in education. The qualitative research method was used to conduct the investigation. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with 50 teachers in 25 public secondary schools in the Nelson Mandela Metropole in the Eastern Cape. In terms of their responses, it was evident that the teachers' concerns about their professional competencies associated with the OBE curriculum had a negative impact on their ability to implement curriculum changes in the classroom. The comparison of OBE with the syllabus by the teachers evoked their bias towards the traditional syllabus approach in maintaining the quality of education for all learners. Because of the historical baggage associated with the syllabus in South Africa, it is recommended that a standards approach to the curriculum be considered by the Department of Education to resolve the curriculum problems in secondary schools. The responses from the teachers in this exploratory study once again affirmed the existence of TBP in secondary schools. App., bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract]

332 Soudien, Crain

The contribution of radical Western Cape intellectuals to an indigenous knowledge project in South Africa / Crain Soudien - In: *Transformation*: (2011), no. 76, p. 44-66.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; intellectuals; indigenous knowledge; race relations.

This paper explores the contours and scope of the thinking around race and identity of the theorists associated with the nonracial movement that evolved amongst Cape Town intellectuals in the 1930s and that continues to inform the political and cultural work of contemporary scholars and activists. The paper focuses on their political, social and broader cultural work in order to pose the question about the possibility of the emergence of an indigenous knowledge theory, what the Australian social theorist Raewyn Connell (2007) calls a 'Southern Theory'. With this in mind, the paper explores the theoretical contributions of Ben Kies and Neville Alexander as a first step. It investigates the relevance of these theoretical views for the current challenges faced in South African education. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

333 Tafira, Kenneth

Is xenophobia racism? / Kenneth Tafira - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 114-121.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; xenophobia; racism.

The outbreak of anti-immigrant violence in Alexandra, South Africa, in 2008 has prompted a number of theoretical questions. While the attacks have pervasively been presented as xenophobia, the present author argues that what is termed xenophobia is in fact racism, practised by people of the same (black) population group. The author carried out research in Alexandra in 2009, focusing on the construction of Otherness and the subsequent racialized identities and cultural racism. He describes the labels used in Alexandra for non-South African immigrants, all of which carry racial connotations. He argues that this kind of new racism is entrenched in cultural differences in nationality, ethnicity language, dress, customs, social origins, and speech patterns. The differences are deepened by social and economic inequalities. Frustrations among local people are expressed through economic grievances which, however, mask the preceding cultural contempt. Ironically, some current black on black practices are reminiscent of apartheid white anti-black racism. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [ASC Leiden abstract]

334 Thomas, David P.

Multiple layers of hegemony: post-apartheid South Africa and the South African Communist Party (SACP) / David P. Thomas - In: *Canadian Journal of African Studies*: (2012), vol. 46, no. 1, p. 109-127.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; power; South African Communist Party.

This article explores the neo-Gramscian concept of hegemony by investigating what the author refers to as multiple layers of hegemony existing and interacting with one another. Moreover, an empirical analysis of the South African Communist Party's (SACP's) role in the post-apartheid political landscape is conducted in order to elucidate the key theoretical points under consideration. The article suggests that there are at least three relatively distinct layers, or forms, of hegemony that influence the post-apartheid political struggles of the SACP: global, national, and organizational. Engaging with the notion of hegemony in this manner, the author seeks to more clearly understand and explain the case study at hand, and also begins a conversation regarding the theoretical implications of engaging with the concept of hegemony in this manner. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. in English and French. [Journal abstract]

335 Thörn, Håkan

Aid(s) politics and power : a critique of global governance / Håkan Thörn - In: *Politikon*: (2011), vol. 38, no. 3, p. 433-451.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; AIDS; civil society; development cooperation.

This article provides a case study of overseas development assistance for AIDS to South African civil society; it analyses how power is exercised as well as resisted in the context of

international aid. While it is argued that governance theory tends to underestimate power inequalities in the context of policy networks, this case is instead related to the theoretical debate on whether current global power structures can be analysed in terms of a (US-led) neo-imperialism, or whether they should rather be understood in terms of post-imperialist power constellations based on "regulation of self-regulation" through market mechanisms, and with an emphasis on "civil society participation". While the case demonstrates how US aid under the Bush administrations to a certain extent involved a "civilizing mission", it is argued that "regulation of self-regulation" was the more significant form of governing AIDS aid networks, contributing to a development through which AIDS activism went through a process of "NGO-ization", de-politicizing the AIDS issue. An earlier version of this article was published in 'Power and Transnational Activism', ed. by T. Olesen (London, Routledge, 2011). Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

336 Tomaselli, Keyan G.

Alter-egos: cultural and media studies / Keyan G. Tomaselli - In: *Critical Arts*: (2012), vol. 26, no. 1, p. 14-38.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; media and communication studies; culture; research centres.

From the mid-20th century, media studies and its alter-ego, cultural studies, have examined media-society and media-power relations. The field was introduced to South Africa in the 1970s. This article offers a historical analysis of the role that the Centre for Communication, Media and Society (CCMS), University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, has played between its establishment in 1985 and 2012. How cultural and media studies travelled to South Africa and how the CCMS negotiated the intersections between the humanities and social sciences, health and the physical sciences, is examined in terms of the epistemological alliances and conflicts that emerged. New paradigms ranging from appropriations of African philosophy and critical indigenous methodologies are discussed in an environment where new nationalisms are emerging. The story of the CCMS offers the fulcrum around which to discuss specific paradigmatic shifts. A new imaginary for the humanities and social sciences for a rapidly changing South Africa is then briefly proposed. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

337 Ulicki, Theresa

'Just the way things are' : gender equity and sexual harassment in the South African Police Service / Theresa Ulicki - In: *Transformation*: (2011), no. 76, p. 95-119.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; police; gender discrimination; sexual offences.

Since the end of apartheid in 1994, the South African Police Service (SAPS) has been confronted with the complex task of organizational transformation. This article explores the process of gender equitable reform in the SAPS in the postapartheid period and argues that

although the SAPS has drafted a Sexual Harassment Policy, it has not been pro-active in combating sexual harassment within its own ranks. The research reveals that despite advances in terms of gender representation at all levels of the organization, systemic gender discrimination persists. While the SAPS has become a more gender representative organization than most police services elsewhere in the world, it has not challenged the underlying causes of gender discrimination. This has profoundly influenced the way the police service, and its female and male officers, have responded to sexual harassment. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

338 Vahed, Goolam

Race, empire, and citizenship : Sarojini Naidu's 1924 visit to South Africa / Goolam Vahed - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 319-342.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Indians; citizenship; race relations; women politicians; 1920-1929.

Sarojini Naidu was an Indian independence activist and poet. In 1925 she was elected as the first female President of the Indian National Congress. This paper focuses on her 1924 visit to South Africa. Naidu was the first high profile Indian to visit South Africa after the departure of Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi in 1914. Her visit highlighted that Indian political figures' visits to colonies often perpetuated a reliance on India for political redress. Naidu stood out because, even though she came as Gandhi's emissary, she went well beyond him in calling for a broad-based black alliance against white minority rule. She also emphasized that Indians in South Africa were national citizens and owed their allegiance to their adopted home. By emphasizing the 'South Africanness' of Indians, she put paid to Gandhi's idea of imperial citizenship transcending the nation-State. Moreover, she was highly critical of Empire. The question is whether Naidu's visit should be understood within a particular historical trajectory or as the individual action of an exceptional woman, feminist, and leader. This paper argues that she reflected changes in attitudes towards race in the colonies as well as feelings in India, including Gandhi's, of disillusionment with Empire. Rather than seeing Naidu's position as that of an outstanding individual, it should be contextualized within a specific historical conjuncture. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

339 Van Zyl, Kylie

Lies, damned lies, and statistics : a comparison of the construction of authority and responsibility in two South African cholera epidemics / Kylie Van Zyl - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 221-235 : graf.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; press; attitudes; political conditions; health policy; cholera; 1980-1989; 2000-2009.

This paper examines cholera-related coverage in two Eastern Cape daily newspapers, the Daily Dispatch and the Eastern Province Herald, to demonstrate how changes in the coverage of two cholera outbreaks between 1980 and 2003 exemplify the political transition in South Africa, reflect the changing political ideologies at work in and on the media. Coverage of the 1980-1983 eastern South African epidemic was compared to coverage of the 2000-2003 Eastern Cape outbreak. The aim was to determine who was most quoted in the coverage and what implications this had for the image of each epidemic as constructed by the newspapers. The analysis reveals that during the 1980s, both newspapers portrayed government-employed medical professionals as the dominant authorities on the epidemic, mostly excluding alternative viewpoints. Coverage was uncritical of the National Party-led government. Conversely, in postapartheid coverage, a range of voices - governmental and civilian - were integrated into articles. Coverage was critical of the ANC-led government, as well as commenting negatively on the post-1994 public healthcare system. The shift from the newspapers' adherence to the official government-derived version of events to their incorporation of a range of viewpoints mirrors the ideological shift from apartheid-era authoritarianism to the more democratic climate post-apartheid. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

340 Van der Spuy, Patricia

'A living testimony of the heights to which a woman can rise' : Sarojini Naidu, Cissie Gool and the politics of women's leadership in South Africa in the 1920s / Patricia van der Spuy and Lindsay Clowes - In: *South African Historical Journal*: (2012), vol. 64, no. 2, p. 343-363. ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; women politicians; protest; Indians; segregation; 1920-1929.

A leading force in the Indian National Congress, Sarojini Naidu arrived in Johannesburg, South Africa, at the end of February 1924 after receiving an invitation to support South African Indian political organizations in their struggle against the Class Areas Bill. Intending to leave South Africa after two weeks, Naidu remained for several months. The authors explore Naidu's relationship with 'the Joan of Arc of District Six', Cissie Gool. They suggest that Naidu's visit was significant for South African women's political histories in general and Gool's in particular. Insisting that women be respected as political activists, Naidu's visit redefined the place of women, not only as participants in politics, but also as leaders. She provided a role model for women, such as Gool, who might otherwise not have imagined it possible to exercise power and authority within South Africa's profoundly patriarchal political mainstream. Against the broader context of South African women's activism Sarojini Naidu's South African visit expands our vision to encompass the doubly marginal: women acting at the margins of women's political history and at the margins of patriarchal politics - and further marginalized within the historiographies of each. Notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

341 Wels, Harry

Special edition: Thinking Victor Turner's 'liminality' from southern Africa today / ed. Harry Wels ... [et al.]. - Boordfontein : Forum Press, 2011. - p. 1-88. : foto's. ; 30 cm. - (Anthropology Southern Africa, ISSN 0258-0144 ; vol. 34, no. 1/2) - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; rituals; anthropological research; conference papers (form); 2009.

The papers in this special issue were first presented at a workshop at Stellenbosch University in October 2009. The theme of the workshop was the concept of liminality, denoting the middle phase of any ritual process, as developed by Victor Turner (1920-1983), as well as its applications. Andrew D. Spiegel challenges Turner's liminal-liminoid distinction on the basis of examples from South Africa. Sierk Ybema, Nic Beech and Nick Ellis also use South African examples to introduce the use of Turner's work in organization studies. Rebecca Sutton, Darshan Vigneswaran and Harry Wels present the process of waiting as a transitory and transformative, hence liminal, experience in which individuals (foreign migrants) and organizations (the South African State bureaucracy) meet. Oliver Human and Steven Robins deal with the FIFA 2010 World Cup and the elusive spirit of *communitas*. The next four articles link Turner's ideas to policy implementation: Frans Kamsteeg analyses one of the recent South African higher educational institutional mergers; Kees van der Waal explores the use of the concept of liminality for interpreting manifestations of Afrikaner cultural politics; Diana Gibson discusses the liminality of kidney failure in South African State hospitals; and Marja Spierenburg examines the politics of the liminal and the liminoid in transfrontier conservation in southern Africa. [ASC Leiden abstract]

342 White, Hylton

Beastly whiteness: animal kinds and the social imagination in South Africa / Hylton White - In: *Anthropology Southern Africa*: (2011), vol. 34, no. 3/4, p. 104-113.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; Zulu; rural households; social relations; images.

This article examines how in Zulu households in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, animals are marked as beings with ethnic properties, such as 'Zulu' or 'White' chickens. The author argues that if animals can be understood as being ethnically distinguishable, this means that the implicit imagination of difference that is at stake should be reconsidered. Ethnic categories do not appear to point at differences between separate human kinds. Instead, they nominate differences between co-existing kinds of social ties. In this case, 'Zuluness' and 'Whiteness' name two different ways of metabolizing money into forms of kinship. The marking of animal life as either Zulu or White is a gesture based on a complex series of

underlying domestic operations whereby animals animate variations on models or patterns of social life in households. Bibliogr., sum. [Journal abstract, edited]

343 Young, Sandra

Hospitality in a postapartheid archive : reflections on 'There Was This Goat' and the challenge of alterity / Sandra Young - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 115-137.

ASC Subject Headings: South Africa; truth and reconciliation commissions; evidence; archives.

South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission helped to reconstitute the South African archive as more open, more self-reflexive, more hospitable to those previously marginalized by poverty and racial injustice, but its disciplinary and ethical framework produced new norms and exclusions. 'There Was This Goat', published in 2009 and co-authored by writer Antjie Krog, linguist Nosisi Mpolweni, and psychologist Kopano Ratele, investigates the "incomprehensible" testimony of Mrs. Konile, mother of a murdered ANC activist. In trying to imagine a new public drawn together in the spirit of ubuntu, it raises troubling questions about accommodating alterity. The fragmented nature of the book shows up the impossibility of achieving coherence in the name of hospitality. The present author reflects on the construction of what seems "strange" within the postapartheid archive and on the role of the archive itself in underwriting particular notions of citizenship and belonging. Greater openness may call for a relinquishing of certainty and sovereignty, and a willingness not to comprehend. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

SWAZILAND

344 Vincent, Kerry

Anglophone fiction in Swaziland : a preliminary study / Kerry Vincent - In: *Research in African Literatures*: (2012), vol. 43, no. 2, p. 173-185.

ASC Subject Headings: Swaziland; literature; English language.

Literature in Swaziland is a relatively recent phenomenon, and literary production by Swazi writers in siSwati and in English is somewhat limited. In turn, only minimal scholarly attention has been directed towards the nation's literature. This article offers a preliminary study of selected anglophone fiction, situating the texts within the genre of popular literature and examining how institutional and cultural forces have influenced its production and reception. The author finds that the generic constraints of the popular novel form often inhibit any real critique of oppressive paternalism embedded in local custom and tradition, while the more fully individualized short fiction attempts various forms of intervention. As a result, the authors produce contradictory visions of a postindependence Swaziland across their fiction, as their novels conform to the conventional demands of a publishing house

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concerned primarily with marketing educational texts, while their more textured short fiction often displays a marked ambivalence towards traditional structures. Bibliogr., notes, sum. [Journal abstract]

ISLANDS

MADAGASCAR

345 Razafy Fara, Lala

Enjeux et moyens d'une foresterie paysanne contractualisée : études de cas / Lala Razafy Fara ... [et al.]. - Bordeaux : Presses Universitaires de Bordeaux, 2012. - P. 191-314. : ill., krt. ; 24 cm. - (cahiers d'Outre-Mer, ISSN 0373-5834 ; vol. 65, no. 258) - Omslagtitel. - Met bibliogr., noten, samenvattingen in het Engels en Frans.

ASC Subject Headings: Madagascar; forest management; nature conservation; community participation; land tenure.

La population de Madagascar est encore à majorité rurale, et son mode de vie est fondé sur l'exploitation des ressources naturelles. De ce fait, les forêts sont sujettes à des pressions très importantes. Afin de lutter contre la destruction des ressources naturelles, la Loi Gelose (GEstion LOcale SÉcurisée) autorise les Communautés de Base (CoBa) à assurer la gestion des ressources naturelles, dont la forêt. Ce numéro spécial présente un bilan sur la gestion communautaire des ressources forestières, plus particulièrement dans le Sud-Ouest de Madagascar. Titres des études: Déforestation: rôle des institutions (Lala Razafy Fara) - Gestion communautaire et foncier forestier: le cas du Sud-Ouest de Madagascar (Socrate Ranaivoson) - Organisations paysannes et Gestion Locale Sécurisée dans le Sud-Ouest de Madagascar (Samisoa) - Community forest management on the agricultural frontier: charcoal makers, immigrant associations and land claims in Ankarafantsika, North-West Madagascar (Frank Muttenter) - La Loi Gelose comme outil social de la ressource forestière (Patrick Dieudonné, Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa) - La gestion forestière communautaire dans le Sud-Ouest de Madagascar: une réussite sans profit économique? (Thorkil Casse et Anders Milhøj) - Échec ou succès? La foresterie paysanne contractualisée dans ses paradoxes (Hervé Rakoto Ramiarantsoa, Bruno Ramamonjisoa, Lala Razafy Fara, Socrate Ranaivoson). [Résumé ASC Leiden]

MAURITIUS

346 Auckle, Tejshree

Code-switching, language mixing and fused lects: emerging trends in multilingual Mauritius / Tejshree Auckle and Lawrie Barnes - In: *Language Matters*: (2011), vol. 42, no. 1, p. 104-125 : fig.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; codeswitching; multilingualism.

Over the years, linguistic interest in Mauritius has tended to be limited mainly to its creole (Kreol). While interesting in itself, such an approach fails to take into account the other languages used alongside Kreol. This study tries to remedy the situation by analysing the different types of language alternation phenomena in the multilingual context of the island. Drawing on a theoretical framework based on the work of linguists such as J.C.P. Auer (1999), A. Backus (2005), P. Bakker (2000), Y. Maschler (2000) and Y. Matras (2000), this article traces the evolution of a continuum of language alternation, ranging from simple code-switching to mixed code and finally fused lects. Following Auer (2001), the different conversational loci of code-switching are identified. In addition, emerging forms of language mixing and fusion are highlighted and explained, with specific reference to the Mauritian context. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

347 Saylor, Ryan

Probing the historical sources of the Mauritian miracle : sugar exporters and State building in colonial Mauritius / Ryan Saylor - In: *Review of African Political Economy*: (2012), vol. 39, no. 133, p. 465-478.

ASC Subject Headings: Mauritius; State-society relationship; economic policy; State formation; exports; sugar; colonial period.

Scholars increasingly agree that the 'Mauritian Miracle' was enabled by the country's significant level of State capacity. The author probes Mauritius's State-building past to identify the early sources of Mauritian State capacity. Specifically, he finds that the close collaboration between the island's export-oriented sugar planters, known as the Franco-Mauritians, and colonial officials accounts for the growth of Mauritian State capacity during the nineteenth century. Following the island's first major commodity boom, in 1825, sugar planters pressed colonial officials to 'regulate' the island's labour supply, improve its transportation infrastructure, and undertake research and development initiatives. These efforts collectively promoted the growth of State capacity and laid the groundwork for the country's relatively capable State. The influence of Mauritius's export-oriented coalition on State building may shed light on the country's comparative success to other African countries, where export-oriented coalitions have been rare both historically and in the contemporary era. Bibliogr., notes, ref., sum. [Journal abstract]

348 Silve, Arthur

Botswana et Maurice, deux miracles africains : profiter de ses rentes sans hypothéquer son développement / Arthur Silve - In: *Afrique contemporaine*: (2012), no. 242, p. 29-45 : krt., tab.

ASC Subject Headings: Botswana; Mauritius; development economics; economic policy; economic development; offshore enterprises; diamonds.

Cet article établit un état des lieux sur les trajectoires de développement exceptionnelles du Botswana et de l'île Maurice, deux pays qui semblent épargnés par la malédiction des matières premières, et sur les éléments de compréhension offerts par la littérature économique. Le secteur diamantifère a été un facteur qui a rendu possible la trajectoire du développement au Botswana. À Maurice, l'exploitation de la canne à sucre, le secteur textile, puis aujourd'hui la zone franche, ont rendu possible plusieurs décennies de transformation structurelle. L'article revient en détail sur trois politiques - industrielle, commerciale et de change - et la manière dont elles ont permis de tirer parti de différentes rentes économiques. Enfin, il pose les bases d'une nouvelle grille d'analyse, qui articule les caractéristiques du processus productif avec la structure économique de la société. Le mécanisme décrit permet d'éclairer tant le succès de développement que la stabilité politique de ces deux pays africains. Des politiques publiques ciblées (mais différentes) ainsi qu'une structure sociale et des institutions politiques au caractère inclusif ont joué un rôle essentiel dans le succès économique du Botswana et de Maurice. Bibliogr., notes, réf., rés. en français et en anglais (p. 149). [Résumé extrait de la revue, adapté]